The New-York Times.

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YALE COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week.

The Sophomore Biennial Baccalaureate.

REV. DR. THOMPSON'S SERMON.

The Sheffield Scientific School.

EXERCISES TO COME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 26, 1865.

There is very great reason to fear that the spirit of Yale College, as far as the Literary Societies is concerned, is sadly degenerating. I came up on the *Continental*, yesterday afternoon, from New-York, and neither on the boat or on my way from the dock to the hotel, did a single member of Linonia or of the Brothers in Unity approach me, anxious to know whether I "intended to enter college," and whether I "was pledged to either society." What if I did graduate here in—well, sometime within the last twenty years; those zealous young gentlemen who devote themselves to electioneering so industriously, have, in their mistaken zeal, approached those who have more gray hairs on their heads than I. Then, to make the oversight still more glaring, while I had none of my numerous family with me, I was equipped as the law directs all Freshmen shall be, *i. e.*, with an umbrella or carpet-bag, and I feel the slight all the more keenly, and perhaps, solely, because I was obliged to look after these indispensable articles myself, instead of having them cared for by some one who thereby hoped to add another name to the roll of the Brothers or of Linonia. Perhaps experience has rendered these enthusiastic advocates of the rival societies more wary and discriminating than they used to be, but I heard, not half an hour after my arrival, that a young man, now a student in Union Theological Seminary, who graduated here three or four years ago, was beset immediately upon his arrival in the city by half a dozen Sophomores who wished to pledge him to a Freshman Society. At last accounts he had not made up his mind where he should go, and I suppose his attentive friends are still on the anxious seat. If the electioneering spirit is not so indiscriminating as it once was, it operates in some instances quite as energetically and perhaps as a general rule diffuses itself more widely. Thus I was told that half a dozen Sophomores found an unpledged Freshman at the New-Haven depot in New-York yesterday afternoon. They could not persuade or compel him to commit himself, so when they found they could not detain the train to press their arguments, they telegraphed a description of their man to their confederates in New-Haven, with instruction to "look after" him. I am safe in asserting that he was "looked after," although my knowledge is not positive. All subjects, however, are not so obstinate as this young man proved himself to be. One who fell into the hands of the Philistines yesterday, in order to rid himself of their importunity, "pledged" himself to one of the larger literary societies, to secret societies, beginning with one in Freshman year, and terminating with Senior, ("skull and key," or "cross and bones," perhaps I have these mixed, but I can't stop to correct it,) and then wound up by promising to attend the weekly prayer-meetings in the Lyceum. This last, I need not say, was by far the most sensible pledge of all, and if the young man who gave it will only keep it, he will be pardoned for disregarding all the rest. The fact is that while these secret societies have elements of good in them, they are oftener full of evil, and this practice which has grown up lately of "electioneering" for them is an unmitigated nuisance; but I shall not begin to moralize. In some respects this electioneering business has been reduced to a complete science during the last few years. The different organizations go to the expense of having schedules printed, pretending to show the number of prizes taken by those who have been connected with them. Of course these exhibits always put the society at whose expense they are printed in the best possible light, and consequently they are as reliable as the figures given at the annual "statement of facts," by the different orators; or, now that the war is over, perhaps I might say, as reliable as the historian will find the bulletins issued by rebel and national Generals regarding the same battles.

But there are other topics to write of beside the inevitable one of electioneering. That takes precedence because it is the first thing which reminds the visitor to New-Haven, in these days—whether he comes from the East or the West, the North or the South, whether he comes by rail, by steamboat, by carriage or on foot—it is the first thing, I say, that remin is one that he is approaching Yale College, and that it is commencement week.

Every one, and by every one I mean the readers of the TIMES, of course, must have noticed that more space has been given this year to reports of college commencement than has been assigned them at any time during the last four years. This needs no explanation for all know and feel that now the war is so gloriously ended they have time and leisure to read and think of something else, and the newspapers from necessity respond to the demand. Each year as it has passed has brought the inevitable commencement with it, but it is no exaggeration to say that since the war begun these occasions have been spiritless affairs. The friends of Yale College, both those in immediate connection with the institution and those outside, have recognized the fact that they had more serious work on hand than preparing for these annual festivals. Now, however, they feel differently, and this year commencement bids fair to excel in interest any that has taken place for a long time.

But before I tell what is to be done, let me sketch hastily the exercises which have thus far been held. Many would date the exercises of the week from Sunday last, but they really began with the Sophomore jubilee which took place on Friday. Perhaps outsiders think the close of a two weeks' examination embracing a two years' range of study, a small thing to be happy over. Let such individuals imagine themselves seated at a table with nothing but a blank sheet of paper and pen and ink to assist them in answering a series of questions, some of them upon books which they had hardly looked at for two years, and I venture to say that after making this experiment every other day for two weeks, they would feel somewhat relieved when the ordeal was passed, and successfully. The hilarity of the jubilee last Friday, which took place at Savin Rock, was intensified by the knowledge of the fact that the faculty of the college have determined to abolish biennial, and to substitute for them annual examinations. "Biennial" was buried on the occasion referred to, with all the honors. A student, personifying a priest and arrayed in a long gown, delivered a funeral oration; it could not be called a eulogy, for in this case the motto *nil de mortus*, &c., does not apply, from the text "found in WHATELEY'S *Rhetoric*"—"Babylon is fallen." The sermon was written on an immense quantity of law-paper and was profusely decked with black ribbon. At its conclusion a funeral hymn, to the air of "The Three Black Crows," was lined by the speaker, and sung with great feeling by the Sophomores. Whether that hymn—

"Believing, we rejoice to see the curse removed," &c., which an abstracted minister is said to have given out at a funeral of a different character, formed part of the exercises, I shall not say. Hereafter the rather profane doxology, to the tune of Old Hundred, which has, from time to time immemorial, been sung on these jubilee occasions,

> Biennials are a bore-ore-ore,
> Biennials are a bore-ore-ore, &c.,

will have to be modified to suit the exigencies of the occasion. But student ingenuity, I venture to predict, will prove entirely adequate to the emergency. Dinner, songs, speeches, dancing, &c., &c., concluded the day's performances; and after returning to town the students serenaded the professors, tutors, &c.

On Sunday afternoon last, Rev. W. B. CLARKE, Professor of Divinity—the Professor must pardon me for bringing him in conjunction with the biennial jubilee, but I am giving a chronological record of events—delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He found his text in Proverbs, 15th chapter, 24th verse, and his theme was "The True Theory of Life." In closing, he alluded forcibly to the fact that the class now about to graduate had been educated under different circumstances from any that had preceded it, having come here when the war broke out, and that it was leaving just as the rebellion had been suppressed.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, of your city, delivered an exceedingly able discourse in the North Church, before the Yale College Missionary Society. I subjoin a brief abstract:

The speaker opened his address by describing the war, which to us is *the* event of life and of the century, as but a single incident in the progress of Christ's kingdom—the sounding of a single trumpet—the opening of a single seal of the great drama prefigured by John. The Gospel remains the same in principle and in power as before. Its field is enlarged, its progress facilitated by the war, but its spirit, its methods, its aims, are all unchanged. It accepts the war as a tribute to its own power—a step in its own work—and goes on as before, to subdue all things to Christ. Yet the Gospel is confronted by a theory of social philosophy which claims to precede, and even to supersede it, as the power for perfecting humanity. This theory, represented by BUCKLE in his *History of Civilization*; by THEODORE PARKER, in his *Absolute Religion*, and by Dr. DRAPER, in his *Physiological Theory of Society*, relies upon a normal development of man, and disowns the necessity of individual regeneration. In opposition to the theory of the Progressionists, the preacher showed that the analogies to which it appeals are fallacious; that the progress of the race in science, in politics and in government, has been more by revolution and by violent change than by a uniform natural sequence. This was illustrated from astrology, alchemy, and political government. The Progressionists rely upon civilization as a self-advancing power. But science and invention—the discovery of printing, of gunpowder, of the compass—have not elevated the Chinese above cruelty nor the Japanese above deceit. The telegraph has not abolished lying, nor HOE's printing press insured honesty. The Anglo-Saxon Americanized was not redeemed by contact with the Smithsonian from theft, and treachery, and rebellion. Art failed to regenerate Greece, or to save Italy from degradation. Who would venture to bring up a family in Pompeii restored? Christianity adopts art and refines it, but cannot yield the improvement of society to the agency of art alone. Commerce incidentally improves society, but does not make this its aim. It is after its own ends, and does not always scruple at the means. Political economy must itself be advanced by the principles of the Gospel.

The world has seen a concrete civilization, rich in literature, in science, in commerce and in art—the Arabian Empire of the Middle Ages—achieve the conquest of Southern Europe and of Africa without leaving any permanent traces of social and moral elevation. The theory of the Progressionists being thus disproved by analogy, by analysis and by history, we return to the true theory of the Renovationists. Christianity fosters all industrial and economical virtues and represses all social vices. Christianity supplies the highest incentives to social, intellectual, and moral improvement. Christianity deals with man as a moral and a spiritual being; it recognizes his true moral state, his relations to moral law, his spiritual powers, wants and possibilities. For all that man is, and all that man can become, the Gospel as a system of redemption through the grace of Christ, and this alone is adapted. In his commission to Paul, Christ gave the Gospel as the remedy for the sins and woes of all mankind alike, and sent him to the most polished and cultivated people of the world. And now that mighty Providential forces are preparing the way, the true progress of nations must still be as at first, by redemption through Him.

The above sketch is very far from doing justice to this very able discourse, but the Doctor gives the newspapers so much to do, that they cannot keep up with him without slighting somebody else. Last week he was at Harvard, where he delivered on oration; he has already pronounced a discourse in this city, and I venture to predict that he will be heard from again before the week is out, and this is, I suppose, what he calls "taking his vacation."

Next to the exercises of Sunday in chronological order, came those which took place last evening at the Scientific School, in Sheffield Hall. This was the first commencement, technically speaking, of the school upon the foundation so generously laid by the gentleman whose name it appropriately bears, and the exercises of last evening were so successful in every respect as to give promise of the brightest future for this institution. President WOOLSEY, presided, and after he had made a prayer, the following theses were read:

On Coal Regions of Pennsylvania; by A. P. MASSEY, Watertown, N. Y.

History of Systematic Botany; by W. H. GLENNY, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Qualifications of a Scientific Engineer; by S. R. THROCKMORTON, San Francisco, Cal.

A prize of $30 in gold was awarded to JAS. B. STONE, of Boonton, N. J., for a diagram and description of the method of constructing a stone bridge; and a prize of $20 in gold, to FREDERICK F. THOMAS, of Waverly, N. Y., for an essay on Petroleum. Mr. F. J. LEAVENS, of Norwich, Conn., read an essay on the influence of Bacon's Philosophy on modern research, and closed with the farewell address to the graduating class. In point of practical interest, I venture the assertion that these exercises, unostentatious as they were, will take the precedence of any that may be held during commencement week. They give promise that the Sheffield Scientific School will worthily perpetuate the memory of its munificent founder.

There is not much going on to-day. I beg pardon; the young gentlemen who have been passing the or deal of the examination preliminary to their entrance into college, think that there has been considerable going on in Alumni Hall at least, and so there has. I am told that nearly one hundred and twenty have been examined yesterday and to-day, and that about one hundred stand a fair chance of admission. These figures are not accurate, and are possibly high, but no previous year equals this so far as the number of applications is concerned, and there is every prospect that the Class of 1869 will outnumber any of its predecessors. Here we have one of the results of the termination of the war. To return. So far as the public are concerned, to-day has been very quiet. The Concio ad Clerum will be delivered this evening, but I do not imagine it will be of thrilling interest. I say this without any disrespect to the speaker, for I have not yet learned his name. The audience in past years, however, has been so small that an irreverent wit has made an addendum to the title of the address, calling it the "Concio ad Clerum-out," which is not very inappropriate. The interest of this week will be concentrated into to-morrow's exercises. To make room for a complete report of the proceedings, I give a sketch of what is then to be done. At 9 A. M. the Alumni meeting will be held at Alumni Hall. By the courtesy of D. C. GILMAN, Esq., librarian of the college, I am enabled to give you here the obituary record of the year—the class, name and age, place and time of death—as follows:

1788—Daniel Waldo, 101, Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1864.
1793—David S. Boardman, 96, New-Milford, Dec. 2, 1864.
1794—Dan. Huntington, 90, Hadley, Mass., Oct. 31, 1864.
1796—Benjamin Silliman, 85, New-Haven, Nov. 24, 1864.
1800—Samuel Jones, 83, Bangor, Me., Oct. 29, 1862.
1802—John A. Davenport, 81, New-Haven, Oct. 14, 1864.
1802—Mark Mead, 81, Greenwich, Aug. 8, 1864.
1802—Nathan Shelton, 80, Jamaica, L. I., July 25, 1864.
1804—Joseph Wright, 79, Glastenbury, Nov. 24, 1864.
1806—Nathaniel Chauncey, 76, Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 9, 1865.
1806—Joseph Edwards, 79, Ripley, Ohio, April 30, 1863.
1806—James Lockwood, 81, Lewisboro, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1864.
1806—Wm. F. Vaill, 81, Wethersfield, Ill., Feb. 24, 1865.
1808—Jonathan Knight, 75, New-Haven, Aug. 25, 1864.
1809—Hezekiah B. Chaffee, Windsor, Dec. 13, 1864.
1809—Howland Fish, 75, Fultonville, N. Y., June 21, 1862.
1810—Samuel G. Chaffee, 73, Hartford, July 10, 1864.
1810—Alpheus Dimmick, 77, Bloomingburgh, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1865.
1811—William Deming, 73, Litchfield, May 2, 1865.
1812—Charles Nichols, 75, Brooklyn, June 2, 1865.
1813—Thomas F. Davies, 71, Westport, Feb. 16, 1865.
1813—Ambrose Eggleston, 72, Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 22, 1865.
1815—Horatio Gridley, 72, Hartford, Nov. 9, 1864.
1815—Horace Hooker, 71, Hartford, Dec. 17, 1864.
1816—Thomas M. Smith, 67, Portland, Me., Sept. 6, 1864.
1817—Wm. H. DeLancey, 67, Geneva, N. Y., April 5, 1865.
1819—Noyes Billings, 65, New-London, April 24, 1865.
1820—William J. Hubbard, 62, Boston, Nov. 14, 1864.
1820—Stephen W. Starkey, 66, Essex, March 14, 1863.
1821—Charles R. Alsop, 62, Middletown, March 5, 1865.
1821—David W. Barton, 60, Winchester, Va., July 7, 1863.
1825—Hubbard Winslow, 64, Williston, Vt., Aug. 13, 1864.
1826—William O. Norcross, 56, Newark, N. J., Jan. 24, 1863.
1829—Mason F. Cogswell, 55, Albany, Jan. 21, 1865.
1831—David F. Bacon, 51, New-York, Jan. 23, 1865.
1833—Hiram Doane, 57, Vicksburgh, July 22, 1863.
1834—Henry W. Ellsworth, 50, New-Haven, Aug. 14, 1864.
1835—Joshua Hill, 47, Hampden, Me., Oct. 12, 1860.
1843—John M. Huntington, 43, Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1864.
1843—Timothy Linsley, 42, North Haven, Nov. 4, 1864.
1845—James Redfield, 40, Alatoona Pass, Oct. 6, 1864.
1845—William G. Conner, Gettysburgh, July 3, 1863.
1847—Othniel De Forrest, 37, New-York City, Dec. 16, 1864.
1847—Henry H. Hadley, 38, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.
1849—Sheldon C. Beecher, 38, Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.
1851—James Budlong, 32, Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1860.
1851—Byron Hart, 36, New-York, Oct. 7, 1863.
1852—William F. Humphrey, 38, Valetta, Malta, Feb. 7, 1865.
1854—Samuel C. Backman, 31, New-Haven, Aug. 20, 1864.
1854—John S. Donelson, 32, Chickamauga battle-field, Sept. 9, 1864.
1854—Lewis L. Weld, 31, Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 10, 1865.
1856—Frank H. Peck, 28, Shenandoah Valley, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.
1858—Theodore W. Twining, 28, Tampa Bay, Fla., Aug. 14, 1864.
1859—Edward Carrington, 27, St. Marks, Fla., March 6, 1865.
1860—Henry W. Camp, 25, near Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.
1861—Wm. B. Clark, 26, near Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
1861—Gilbert M. Stocking, 26, near St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1865.
1861—George Worman, 32, Oct. 27, 1862.
1863—James E. Bulkley, 23, New-York City, Oct. 18, 1864.
1863—Samuel E. Cooper, 23, Cooper's Plains, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1864.
1864—Daniel L. Coit, 22, Norwich, June 1, 1865.
1864—Howard E. Pratt, 20, Essex, Feb. 21, 1865.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1825—Hosea Edwards, New-Orleans, Feb. 27, 1865.
1831—Adrian R. Terry, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4, 1864.
1863—Cyrus Humiston, 22, Naugatuck, Aug. 5, 1863.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1854—John A. Duvillard, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 8, 1865.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

1862—William F. Crosswell, New-Haven, June, 1865.
Total number of names recorded, 67.

This list, as you will observe, embraces some notable names. There, for instance, is Prof. SILLIMAN, whose name was for half a century a tower of strength to the college, and whose memory will ever be held sacred. Then there is Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, another of the patriarchs of the institution, and for over fifteen years a professor in the Medical Department. HORACE HOOKER, of the class of 1815, was widely known as a writer for children. He was editor for some years of the *Connecticut Observer*, and was long connected with the Connecticut Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. Bishop DELANCEY is so well known that his name needs only to be mentioned. W. J. HUBBARD, of Boston, is the one whose name has been so prominently and honorably connected with the transactions of the American Board of Missions. His death was in consequence of a fall received while visiting in New-York about four weeks previous. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW succeeded Dr. LYMAN BEECHER in the Bowdoin-street Church, Boston, and was afterward settled in Geneva, N. Y., and in New-York City. MASON F. COGGSWELL (1829) added to his previous bright reputation as a physician and surgeon by his professional labors during the war. Col. REDFIELD, (1845,) who was killed at Altoona Pass, was in command of the Thirty-ninth Iowa at the time of his death. Prof. H. H. HADLEY, one of the most promising and prominent scholars of the day, fell a victim to disease contracted in a City Point Hospital, where he was laboring for the Sanitary Commission. But I have no space to particularize further. Of the above list, no less than fourteen are names of those who have fallen while fighting for their country. The list comprises sixty-two names in all, and the average age is 55 years—lower than usual, because the war has demanded the sacrifice of so many of the younger graduates. Several deaths of graduates have been reported from the South, but as there is some uncertainty about them, their names are not included. The oldest surviving graduates of the college are Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, of Utica, (class of 1794,) and Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., Ex-President of the college, (class of 1795.) Father WALDO, whose name is given above, died, as you will notice, in the 101st year of his age.

Two hours only will be given for the alumni meeting, and at 11 o'clock a procession will be formed to go to the North Church, where Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford, will deliver an address commemorative of those who have fallen in the war. This will be followed by a dinner given "in the name of Yale College, to former students in any department, who have served their country during the recent struggle for the maintenance of national soverignty and constitutional liberty." Mr. W. M. EVARTS will preside, and the occasion bids fair to be a memorable one. A limited number of ladies will be admitted to the dining-room.

In the evening Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, of Boston, will pronounce an oration before the Phi Betta Kappa Society, and Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcombe") will deliver a poem.

In closing, let me say a word to those who may be intending to come up to the commencement exercises proper, on Thursday. Let them by all means take the *Continental* from Peck-slip at 3 o'clock P. M., or the *Elm City* from the same place at 11 P. M. The sail is thoroughly enjoyable, and by taking this route you avoid the dust of the railroad, and what is more important still, the risk of getting your neck broke passing over Harlem Bridge. E. S.

FROM MOBILE.

Proclamation by the Governor of Alabama—The Number of Alabamians Engaged in the War—The People Admonished to Adopt Themselves to the New Order of Things.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 22.

The *Advertiser & Register* publishes to-day the proclamation of Gov. PARSONS.

He reviews the condition of the South before secession, and its now impoverished state. He estimates that 122,000 Alabamians engaged in the war, of whom 70,000 are dead and disabled. Hence destitution reigns where once stood comfortable homes. Yet amid this suffering, sorrow and death, resulting from secession, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution is here to-day, with the exception of slavery. The slave code is a dead letter; and it is the height of wisdom to produce the best possible results from the new order of things. Justices of the Peace, Constables, Members of the Common Councils, Judges of the courts, except the Judges of Probate, County Treasurers, Tax Collectors, Assessors, Coroners and municipal officers, who were in office on the 22d of May last, are appointed during the continuance of the Provisional Government. The Judges of Probate and Sheriffs in office on the 22d of May last will take the amnesty oath and continue to discharge the duties of their offices until others are appointed. Each officer is required to take the amnesty oath and give a new bond. The election for delegates to the convention to assemble on the 10th of September next, will be held on the 31st of August next.

CHARLESTON.

Quarantine Notice.

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER, MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22, 1865.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

In accordance with General Orders No. 59, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 6, 1865, the quarantine regulations require that "all vessels having on board cases of yellow fever, cholera, or other infectious or contagious diseases; also all vessels coming from any West India island, or from any port in that portion of Florida not in the Department of the South, whether such vessels have *clear bills of health* or not, be sent into quarantine for a period of thirty days; and no communication will, on any account, be allowed with the vessels."

A. P. DALRYMPLE,
Surgeon United States Volunteers and Health Officer, Military District, Charleston, S. C.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Amount of Cotton in Texas—Battle with the Indians—Circular from Bishop Andrews, of Mobile, to the Episcopal Churches.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 24.

The steamship *Mariposa*, from New-York, has arrived.

A Galveston letter of the 18th inst. says that the total amount of cotton in Texas does not exceed 50,000 bales.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th inst. says the report that ten thousand Missourians are on their way to Mexico is undoubtedly a piece of nonsense. The entire party is less than four hundred.

On the 13th ult., two companies of the Seventy-eighth Iowa Cavalry fought five hundred Sioux Indians, and captured four of them. The Indian loss was unknown, but it was thought to be heavy.

A special dispatch from Mobile to the *Times*, dated the 22d inst., says:

Bishop ANDREWS has issued a notice to the Methodist Episcopal Church requesting the annual Conferences to hold sessions this Fall to elect delegates to a general Conference, commencing in April next. He also requests the churches to meet in Columbus, Ga., for consultation at an early day.

Cotton dull at 41c. for Middling. The total receipts in this city since its occupation by the Federal forces foot up 38,000 bales.

Cavalry Movements—Defalcation—Cotton Supply and Prices.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 25.

New-Orleans dates of the 19th have been received.

MERRITT'S cavalry force are on the move from Shreveport to San Antonio. It was thought that their march would not be attended with more than the ordinary inconveniences that beset cavalry going through other sections of the Union.

A defalcation of $10,000 has occurred in the commissary depot. Commissary SCOTT lost money by gambling, and fled from Shreveport.

One thousand bales of cotton had arrived at New-Orleans from the Ouachita River. A fair supply was coming in.

In the cotton market there was little inquiry. Good Ordinary, 36c.@38c.; Middling, 44c.@46c. No sales of sugar or molasses. Produce quiet and unchanged.

THE WRECK OF THE QUINNEBAUG.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—The Steamer Old and Unfit for Service.

The North Carolina *Times* of the 22d has the following:

"The steam propeller *Quinnebaug*, left Morehead City about 6 o'clock Thursday morning, bound for Baltimore, with about 280 discharged soldiers, belonging to the following commands: fifteen to the Third United States Artillery, nine to the Ninth Maine, seven to the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, and three companies of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

About 8 or 9 o'clock, when off Cape Lookout bar, the machinery refused to work, and the vessel being driven ashore by the breakers, was split to pieces, and became a total wreck.

Between thirty and forty of the passengers are reported lost, of whom we were only able to obtain the names of the following, who, we believe, belonged to the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, but were being transferred to the Third United States Artillery: John Glass, Michael Finegan, John Good, Leander Mitchell, and L. D. Wright. Lieut. DENNING, of the Ninth Maine, is also reported among the unfortunate.

The scene is described as being frightfully horrible, and some of the survivors are represented as acting most nobly in their efforts to save their comrades.

The *Quinnebaug* is an old boat, built probably before some of its ill-fated passengers were born, and might have done well enough as a transport for cattle; but human beings, particularly discharged soldiers, who have fought through the battles of their country, and are returning home after a long absence, should be furnished something more secure.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Copper and Other Minerals to be Shipped to the North—Extreme Bitterness of the Southern People—They Threaten to Hang all Loyalists and Negroes as Soon as the Troops are Withdrawn.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, July 21.

Col. DAVID HEATON, the Treasury Agent, is now receiving at this point for shipment North a superior quality of copper which the defunct rebel Government obtained from the mines near Charlotte, N. C. There are also large quantities of iron, lead, coal and sulphur to be shipped North.

The gold and silver mines in this State are now being worked by negroes, who are accumulating fortunes. Col. HEATON is also receiving large quantities of Confederate cotton, which is forwarded North by every steamer.

The Raleigh *Progress* says the native element, including the aristocracy, are growing more defiant every day, and now openly threaten to hang Union men and negroes as soon as the troops are withdrawn.

The *Progress* says the troops must be retained, and every consideration of justice and safety requires their presence in North Carolina as well as in other rebellious States.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Five and Three-Quarter Millions Taken on Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 25.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $5,750,300, not including those subscriptions in transitu, which have not been ordered by telegraph. The following are the largest subscribers:

First National Bank, Albany	$100,000
Second National Bank, of Detroit	100,000
First National Bank, of Syracuse	100,000
First National Bank, of Louisville	200,000
First National Bank, of Baltimore	100,000
Second National Bank, Nashville	500,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	500,000
Second National Bank, of Cleveland	280,000
First National Bank, of Mansfield, Ohio	100,000
Sixth National Bank of New-York	100,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	200,000
Merchants' National Bank, Portland	100,000
Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	100,000
Central National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington	102,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
Westfield Bank, Massachusetts	300,000

The number of individual subscriptions was 4,053.

Abatement of the Cattle Epidemic.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 25.

In the Arkansas and Mississippi bottoms, the disease among the cattle, horses and hogs had been broken up. It had been raging for some time, the victims dying in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the attack. The supposed cause was poison from the black gnats, which were very thick some time ago. There has been a great loss of stock. Men were attacked by the same disease from doctoring the cattle.

The Richmond Election.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 25.

A special dispatch from Richmond to the *American* to-night says the election to-day resulted in the defeat of TAYLOR for Mayor, by 400 majority. Mr. STURDIVANT was elected. The election passed off quietly.

Richmond papers of this morning were received here to-night,

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Second Collection District Complete.

Official Details from the Offices of the Collector and the Assessor.

The Bonded Warehouse System—Its Peculiarities and Labors.

Results of the Past Four Years.

When the TIMES began its present report of the business done at the offices of the several assessors and collectors, the newspaper press seemed disposed to consider the information illegitimate. Gradually, as day by day the papers copied the TIMES' statements, they adopted its plan, and now they are in hot pursuit, racing with each other over the beaten path, and in some instances quite distancing decency in their haste to tell the public everything there is to be known. Among the earliest offices visited was that of the

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

to the courteous deputy collector of which (Mr. HOLLIS) we are greatly indebted for facilities extended and information imparted. This district, although comparatively small in actual returns, is one of the most important in the country, and its satisfactory working requires a familiarity with business routine, and a head clear on the weightier matters of the law. The bonded warehouse interest of the district exceeds that of any other on the list, there being no less than eleven first-class bonded warehouses within its limits. What the transactions of these are, none unless posted by actual observation or experience need pretend to tell. The detail of work is varied, vexatious, continuous, and by no means concise. The fullest permissions of the law are availed of by the bonders, and the amount of work prepared for the clerks and other officials is fearful. What with entering, taking part out at one time, and part at another, sending some to Europe and some to California, shipping some to Canada and some to Boston, taking a little out for distillation and a little more for home consumption, a series of operations follows in the train of a single deposit, which frequently demand the time and patience and skill of a combined Methusalah-Job-and-Yankee.

THE TOBACCO TRAFFIC

is another marked peculiarity of this district. Scattered all through the limits of the place are cigar manufacturers of greater or less capital, while large houses for the general manufacture of tobacco are numerous. Soon after the breaking out of the war, the firm of D. J. GARTH & Co., of Missouri, made arrangements for removing their extensive business as manufacturers of tobacco into the Northern States, and as no city presented so many advantages as Brooklyn and its suburbs, they went there and built a manufactory in Sedgwick-street, near Columbia. Merchants in New-York began to send tobacco into the city to be bonded and warehoused, until Brooklyn gradually became one of the chief storehouses for this great article of commerce. The consequences of such a state of things soon made themselves visible. New warehouses began to spring up; among them those fine and commodious ones built by WRIGHT & VANDEVOORT, and by J. L. ADAMS & Co. Messrs. LORILLARD also built a new factory, and turned their old one into a bonded warehouse. While this state of things was beneficial to the general government, it increased the importance of the city, which, by reason of its proximity to the maelstrom of New-York, has never assumed the proportions of commercial enterprise for which it is eminently fitted by nature and position.

THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is at No. 365 Fulton-street, on the ground floor, and conveniently located near the City Hall, the Post-office, and the city offices generally. The Collector is ALFRED M. WOOD, the present Mayor of the city, but better known as the Colonel of the veteran Fourteenth Regiment, which, with the famed red-legs, went out to serve their country in the earliest days of the war. Col. WOOD, who has always stood well with his fellow-citizens, having been frequently honored by their franchise, went with the regiment, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. There he was seriously wounded; was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, and confined some fourteen months in Libby Prison. His sufferings there were nobly illustrated by the fidelity of the man, the courage of the soldier, the devotion of the martyr, so that when finally exchanged, his fellow-citizens extended him a generous reception, the like of which was not known in Brooklyn before nor since. We know that the late President tendered Col. WOOD a Brigadier-Generalship, which, by advice of his physician, he was compelled to decline. The President then desired to appoint him Collector of the Third Collection District; but the friends of Mr. BOWEN were successful, and Col. WOOD received the Second. In the Fall he was nominated for Mayor, the preferences of certain of his younger and more enthusiastic friends overruling the timidities of certain older men, who feared that his position as Collector would hurt the ticket. The result was an overwhelming victory over Messrs. PRINCE and KALBFLEISCH. While, then, Col. WOOD is the Collector, and responsible for all the omissions and commissions of the office, the superintendence of the actual detail is left in the capable charge of Mr. WM. H. HOLLIS. The composition of the office is as follows:

Collector—ALFRED M. WOOD.
Deputy Collectors—WM. H. HOLLIS, CHARLES B. TOBEY.
Cashier—SAMUEL S. AYMAR.
Clerk—SILAS T. BOONE.

The first fiscal year extended from October, 1862, to July, 1863, and the

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

for the entire period since the organization of the office are as follows:

October, 1862	$3,510 20	
November	50,466 75	
December	62,586 36	
January, 1863	51,297 28	
February	42,915 90	
March	89,376 97	
April	83,379 24	
May	50,742 18	
June	45,615 09	
Total for year ending June 30, 1863		—$479,831 92
July	43,711 94	
August	26,359 56	
September	165,006 87	
October	55,515 17	
November	53,550 52	
December	71,412 31	
January, 1864	96,082 88	
February	181,021 27	
March	137,664 20	
April	127,622 09	
May	165,003 12	
June	210,075 49	
Total for year ending June 30. 1864		—$1,331,025 42
July	138,920 87	
August	131,723 66	
September	174,045 75	
October	148,144 26	
November	77,094 39	
December	448,868 99	
January, 1865	258,950 04	
February	188,420 57	
March	114,518 64	
April	149,139 42	
May	144,722 05	
June	139,083 35	
Total for year ending June 30, 1865		—$2,103,581 29
Grand total		$3,914,438 63

There have been fraudulent returns over here among the honest burghers and through the broad avenues quite as "insufficient" as those which the indefatigable LEWIS has discovered in New-York. Indeed, we learn of one person in this district whose affairs Mr. LEWIS felt constrained to overhaul, who will be fortunate if $25,000 should cover his penalty. But as a rule, the people in Brooklyn are moral and square in their dealings with the government as with each other.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is under control of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, his clerks being: GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, chief clerk; CHARLES T. YOUNG, examining clerk; HERMAN MORRIS, book-keeper. There are fourteen sub-districts, whose varied interests cover nearly the whole of the governmental schedule, all-embracing and intricate as it is.

It will be seen that the

TOTAL ASSESSMENTS

since October, 1862, when Mr. WILLIAMS first took charge, present a very respectable figure:

Annual and Sept. monthly, 1862	$90,202 08	
October, 1862	54,790 28	
November, 1862	47,929 65	
December, 1862	40,545 01	
January, 1863	72,104 91	
February, 1863	77,103 70	
March, 1863	46,407 32	
April, 1863	56,608 91	
May, 1863	36,825 77	
Annual, 1863	244,611 39	
June, 1863	31,000 89	
Total for year ending June 30, 1863		$798,129 93
July, 1863	$28,074 94	
August, 1863	30,103 67	
September, 1863	38,330 96	
October, 1863	35,376 17	
November, 1863	43,330 19	
December, 1863	63,081 32	
January, 1864	141,802 47	
February, 1864	115,997 88	
March, 1864	121,750 16	
April, 1864	130,386 35	
May, 1864	76,692 58	
Annual, 1864	347,877 75	
June, 1864	126,373 16	
Total for year, ending June 30, 1864		$1,299,177 69
July, 1864	45,328 29	
August, 1864	65,444 76	
September, 1864	49,685 64	
October, 1864	59,029 89	
Special Income Tax, 1864	408,727 68	
November, 1864	60,295 09	
December, 1864	158,584 61	
January, 1864	58,091 77	
February, 1864	95,682 21	
March, 1864	100,589 49	
April, 1864	121,998 86	
May, 1864	73,342 77	
Annual, 1864	829,912 49	
June, 1864	96,143 89	
Total for year, ending June 30, 1865		$2,222,857 44
Grand total		$4,320,164 95

As an evidence of the amount of business done by the warehouse people, the following approximate

LIST OF BONDED GOODS

since September, 1862, will suffice. If these goods are withdrawn for export, of course they pay no duty, but as they may be withdrawn partly for that and partly for any one of the half a dozen other dispositions, the magnitude of the task involved may be imagined:

Month.	Coal Oil, Gallons.	Spirits, Gallons.	Tobacco, Pounds.	Amount of Duties.
Nov., 1862	......	64,748	......	$12,949 60
Dec., 1862	41,308	19,231	......	7,977 00
Jan., 1863	30,518	32,394	......	9,530 60
Feb., 1863	44,318	......	......	4,431 80
March, 1863	49,826	13,557	......	7,694 00
April, 1863	33,478	26,844	......	19,454 20
May, 1863	56,731	18,635	......	12,054 10
June, 1863	59,513	9,225	......	11,486 30
July, 1863	40,480	3,421	......	6,100 60
August, 1863	20,243	......	......	2,024 30
Sept., 1863	22,615	6,651	......	6,262 10
Oct., 1863	114,219	6,304	......	15,204 30
Nov., 1863	57,003	27,565	......	21,939 30
Dec., 1863	115,977	28,933	......	27,957 50
Jan., 1864	92,397	1,620	......	9,336 90
Feb., 1864	111,526	......	......	11,152 60
March, 1864	49,970	......	251,889	42,780 43
April, 1864	164,141	......	133,332	36,413 90
May, 1864	128,350	149,936	365,625	156,140 37
June, 1864	174,215	18,483	585,077	116,278 85
July, 1864	138,217	2,100	102,077	54,699 38
August, 1864	152,523	84,843	889,046	468,936 01
Sept., 1864	128,258	70,777	675,976	368,409 98
Oct., 1864	216,767	79,126	606,769	374,413 08
Nov., 1864	168,931	31,489	377,950	199,303 02
Dec., 1864	124,378	37,934	416,793	227,655 20
Jan., 1865	149,502	72,827	258,789	266,131 41
Feb., 1865	45,777	61,101	239,155	215,062 07
March, 1865	49,937	57,610	472,151	290,460 83
April, 1865	104,606	18,861	57,868	81,792 28
May, 1865	196,888	......	74,289	69,092 50
June, 1865	181,589	......	107,925	76,495 80

The quantity of papers to be made out, filed, signed, examined, stamped and recorded in the course of a week is almost fabulous. Whisky, for instance, is deposited in bond. Take 100 barrels as a sample. Five sets of papers have to be made out, the material inspected, gauged, branded, assessed and taxed. The bonds have to be examined and approved, and entries innumerable made. After a little while, the owner may wish to withdraw ten barrels for distillation, or for shipment to California, or for export, or for direct sale—either one of which requires the same form and ceremony before withdrawal is possible. In some cases every one of these requests may be preferred by the owner concerning a single lot of goods, and the labor, as can be imagined, is excessive. In every instance new bonds have to be filed, the last canceling its immediate predecessor; all done in the interest and for the benefit of the manufacturer or owner, and without fee or reward to the government or its officers. The

OPPORTUNITY FOR FRAUD

in this department is very great. Should the customers detect the warehouse clerk in slighting his work, should he be willing to take their figures as correct, should the official scrutiny of the bond be less rigorous than it is, there would instantly be a multitude of people ready to take advantage of the circumstance. Goods sent abroad are free from duty. If, therefore, an owner desires to withdraw a certain quantity of whatever material from the warehouse, for exportation, he makes application to that effect, stating the name of the vessel by which it is to be shipped, and the place to which it is to go. The clerk then grants the permit, a lading clerk accompanies the goods to the ship, and on presentation of his statement that the goods are actually shipped, the warehouse band is canceled,—and if before the expiration of a year satisfactory official proof is presented to the collector that the goods have been landed at the specified port, papers for the remission of the tax are issued, and the department recognizes them. Huge piles of these documents attest the assertion that this branch of the business is of itself tremendous; countless signatures are required, bonds and bondsmen have to be scrutinized, and the figures of the measurers, weighers, gaugers, provers, and all that, have to be examined and found correct before a single step can be taken with safety. By a system of books, as simple as it is perfect, the deputy in charge of this branch of the business is enabled to keep up with the enormous and burdensome labor thrust upon him.

It will be seen by the foregoing synopsis of the business of this office, that Col. WOOD and his deputies, with the Assessor and his assistants, have full as much labor to attend to as many officers who turn in more actual cash, although the returns here are by no means to be sneezed at.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 25.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN arrived here this morning, and will be formally welcomed by the civil and military authorities this afternoon.

Launch of a Monitor.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 25.

The light-draft monitor *Wassuc* was launched successfully to-day from the yard of G. W. LAWRENCE & Co.

New Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 25.

Altered notes, $50s from $5s, on the National Bank, Iowa City, are extensively circulated here to-day.

The President and Gov. Brownlow.

The following is the dispatch from President JOHNSON to Gov. BROWNLOW in regard to sustaining the State laws and constitution:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Hon. W. G. Brownlow:

I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the constitution of the State as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal votes in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ force for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot-box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Maj.-Gen. THOMAS for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well-timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, Gen. THOMAS will afford a sufficient military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky—A Vigorous Canvass—Hon. John A. Casson in Louisville—Gen. Rousseau and His Competitors—Remains of Sherman's Army—Winding Up of the Great Relief Agencies—Sanitary Commission and its Record—The Weather and Nature Propitious.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

The great issue before the voters of Kentucky, to be decided at the election of Aug. 7, is the constitutional amendment. In view of this election, an energetic canvass of the State is now going forward. The Unionists are sanguine that a sufficient number of pro-amendment men will be elected to the coming Legislature to insure the success of an enactment that shall make Kentucky, by her own emphatic verdict, henceforth and forever free.

This result, it must be owned, is by no means certain. The love of the State for slavery, if like that other "true love" of the poet, whose course "never did run smooth," seems all the stronger on account of the very obstructions to its genial and agreeable exercise. The course of this true love here will be sure to run rougher and rougher. Slavery is dead, and everybody with half-open eyes must see it clearly as the sun at mid-day. To cling frantically still to the beloved but defunct object that waits only for seemly sepulchre, is the lover's insane act, in clinging to a corpse, stubbornly refusing to have it buried out of sight.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, in a recent speech pending the canvass, uttered these pointed words: "Our duty was a plain one—to kill slavery, and rebellion with it, and let the government live. Both these things, (viz: the killing of slavery and of the rebellion,) are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world, there remain but three slave States—Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky." This is anything but a "soft impeachment," which one of Kentucky's own distinguished sons lays at her door. As a high-minded State, the companionship cannot much flatter her self-esteem. She cannot long consent to remain one of such a disreputable trio. She will hasten to seek other society and loftier relationships, which she will be sure to find, by the voluntary act of ranking herself among the great free States north of the Ohio, and those recently emancipated by the course of events and their own verdict.

The argument on the question of Kentucky's passing the amendment, is all on one side. Gov. BRAMLETTE, in his recent speech in the court-house here, which is having a wide currency, with very convincing results, has stated the argument fully and unanswerably. It is a direct, manly, earnest appeal to the people of the State, to perform in the cause of freedom, at the coming election, a duty which patriotism, policy, their highest interests, to say nothing of right and truth, conspire to make imperative. Not to be touched by the Governor's trenchant logic, a man must be cased in triple armor of ignorance or prejudice, or both.

Hon. JOHN A. CASSON, member of Congress from Iowa, has been rendering important service here, in the cause of the amendment. He has addressed audiences in several parts of the State during the month, and with marked effect. I heard him on Saturday evening in the court-house, deliver a telling speech, before a respectable audience, which gave as he proceeded, signal evidence of its approval and delight. He spoke to the three following questions: Is the prohibition of slavery in this country as proposed, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States? Is it in harmony with natural law and justic? And is it expedient to change the organic law of the land in the matter of slavery? He discussed these points in a style of rare cogency and power, answering as he did so, one by one, the objections urged against the amendment, and showing that in unqualified freedom, Kentucky would find her only security against intestine discord, her only guarantee for firm and enlarging prosperity. Mr. CASSON proved himself perfectly master of his subject, and able to enforce his vigorous arguments, by a manly and dignified bearing, by illustration always sprightly and pertinent, and at times mirth-moving, and by an earnest and eloquent delivery. It is long since I have heard a speech that I relished more.

General ROUSSEAUS' friends do not despair of returning him to Congress from the Fifth District, which includes Louisville. He has much strength in the city, though the running of Col. MARC MUNDY, a volunteer candidate on the same side, will diminish his chances some. MUNDY's chances are not greater than those of Col. HAWKINS, in a certain triangular contest in New-York city, last year; but like him, he is determined to stand the brunt. It were a grievous ill, i his persitence in a hopeless contest should occasion the return to Congress of such a man as ROBERT MALLORY, a fit associate of the Powells and the Guthries of the nation, to the setting aside of Gen. ROUSSEAU, whose record is so high, both as a military hero, and as a staunch, unswerving, devoted Union man from the start. But patriotism often presents itself and its claims in a most questionable shape.

The mustering out of the forces lying around Louisville is going forward steadily. Scarce a day passes that does not witness the departure of one or more regiments for their homes. I rode out a day or two since to the headquarters of Gen. WILLIAMS, four or five miles from town, and enjoyed a pleasant view of a number of encampments, alive with the bronzed veterans, whose sinewy arms have borne up so successfully the nation's flag and honor. Their tents are pitched in the midst of a fertile country, with rich crops and golden harvests all around them, but receiving no harm from their presence. In picturesque groves and by the margins of small streams the camps are found, and stern military rule restrains even "SHERMAN's bummers" from marauding. I have heard no complaint on this score. It is an idle life, however, this lying in camp waiting for emancipation from military thraldom. That the town should have strong attractions for these men is not strange; and that when they come in they should long and seek for amusement, and even excitement, is not less wonderful. The multitudinous saloons and drinking-shops, for which Louisville surpasses any city of its size I have happened to see, and other haunts more disreputable still, tempt and allure with incessant importunity. Many succumb to enticements like these, who were proof against shot and shell and the worst fury of the foe. There is no outbreak or peace-breaking disorder, as I said in a former letter. But these insidious influences corrupt and work injury. I doubt the wisdom or policy of planting an army, for several months, even though about to be discharged, on the outskirts of a populous city. Men are but men—and those who have been long disciplined to endure hardship and privation, as our soldiers have, though grown familiar with enforced abstinence from free indulgence, may yield the easier when temptations are thrown in their way. It is pleasant to think that these trials will not last much longer. By the middle of August, probably, the last regiment of these famous warriors will have melted into civil life before the wand of the mustering-out officer.

The great Soldiers' Aid Commission are preparing for the speedy closing up of their work. The Christian Commission rooms here will probably be shut up within three or four weeks. The General Secretary, Rev. E. P. SMITH, from the main office in Philadelphia, passed through here on Monday last for Nashville and Atlanta, with the view of drawing the society's operations to a close through all that region. The work done has been one of magnitude and of signal utility during the bloody closing years of the rebellion. The memory of this benign institution and its balm-diffusing labors will be a perpetual fragrance. It will be enshrined in the grateful hearts of myriads who have found relief and comfort from its timely and priceless benefactions.

The Sanitary Commission, which commenced plying its gigantic work at an earlier day, and will ply it till soldiers no longer need its prompt and liberal succors, will also find, ere long, its Heaven-devised "occupation gone."

The Western Branch, established in this city, has been the chief disbursing depot of supplies for the great armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi, and at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Knoxville, Atlanta, and other prominent points, the agents of the commission have been found carrying out the commission's liberal system of ministering aid and comfort to the needy and suffering soldiers of our redoubtable armies.

The Western Branch has been under the direction of Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, a gentleman of scientific culture, eminent as a geologist, and of rare administrative ability, whose energies have been devoted to the great work of the commission with the most untiring zeal, and with results evincing everywhere his high capacity and adaptedness to his position. The quantity of supplies needed by our soldiers in field and hospital, and a large proportion of them such as the government does not furnish, is almost incredible. I cite a few items of the supplies furnished through this depot, for the quarter ending with June 30, 1865. It is from the official report, not yet published; and will show how large has been the stream of benefactions flowing, through the Sanitary Commission, to the very close of the war:

Bedding and Clothing.—769 comforters; 196 coats and pans; 13,980 drawers; 299 dressing gowns; 26,193 shirts; 3,348 socks; 6,747 towels and handkerchiefs.

Articles of Diet and Delicacies—1,497 gallons ale and cider; 841 gallons apple butter; 7,868 pounds concentrated beef; 2,174 pounds butter; 44,323 pounds crackers; 1,084 dozens eggs; 2,674 pounds farina; 5,480 cans preserved fruits; 54,493 pounds dried fruit; 2,255 dozen lemons; 3,355 bottles syrup and cordials; 3,847 bottles wine and spirits; 10,998 pounds concentrated milk; 4,081 bushels onions; 47,422 bushels potatoes; 56,885 gallons pickles; 30,385 gallons sour krout, 1,205 pounds of tea, &c.

This, which is but a sample of a formidable catalogue, embracing nearly every article that a sick and wounded man needs, or would be likely to receive, if surrounded by assiduous, well-to-do friends at home, is the distributing result of this noble agency for a period of only three months, and these months marked by the winding up of the war and the disbanding of our armies. Words are tame to express the obligations that our soldiers owe, that our government and the country owe, that humanity and liberty owe to the large-souled and unfaltering beneficence of the people, which has poured through the fitting channel of the Sanitary Commission its healing and saving streams. The influence of the commission, moral and material, upon the successful issue of the terrific struggle, has been immense. They who have managed its affairs with so much prudence, skill and energy, deserve to share, and will share, with our heroic commanders and noble men, the gratitude and praises which all true hearts pay to those who, under God, have achieved victory and brought peace to the land.

The fearful heat of the opening week of July has forsaken us, with none to mourn its absence. The weather now, and for a number of days, has been delightfully cool and enjoyable. Copious rains have fallen without the destructive accompaniment of tempest or flood. The fair and free country here smiles on every side. Luxuriant crops and grain-laden fields clap their hands, as if for joy that the war is ended. A part of the harvests—and such a harvest!—is past here, and what remains rivals in prospect the richness of what is reaped. It is so nearly the country over. The yield from the soil promises to be extraordinarily large, as if nature, rejoicing with man at the peace that has come, would declare approval of this happy condition, by pouring out her treasures with unwonted prodigality. C. V. S.

FROM MONTREAL.

Tourists—Routes to Montreal—Sojournings—The Potter Excitement—His Withdrawal Urged.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 19, 1865.

Summer travel is now in full blast. Every train and steamer brings to the city crowds of tourists from the States, who fill the hotels. One or two days suffice for Montreal. The charming drive around the mountain and to the sublime rapids, the visit to the convents and churches, the inspection of the Victoria Bridge, and the military parades, are the principal objects of attraction. Under the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir JAMES MICHEL, parades are more frequent than formerly. There are two grand field-days weekly at the Logan's Farm, and regimental parades almost daily on the Champ de Mars, so that the stranger has an opportunity of seeing some of the finest regiments in the British service. There are four regiments stationed in Montreal—viz., the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Sixty-third, and Sixtieth Rifles, beside the two Armstrong field batteries, the garrison artillery and Royal Engineers. The ceremony of "trouping the colors" is performed twice a week. For the benefit of your military readers I will describe this parade which is always regarded with great interest by strangers. The regiment is drawn up in line, the Queen's colors with the sergeants on the right, thirty paces in front, facing at right angles with the line, the band occupying a similar position on the left. The latter first march across to the colors playing a slow march and return; next on the same way with a quick march; next the right company march with the band and halt in front of the colors when the sergeant-major presents the colors to the ensign, the company presenting arms. The company and band then march along the whole line between the ranks the colors passing in front, the whole presenting arms. The ceremony is intended as an honor to the flag and testimony of fealty and loyalty to the Queen. The bands perform in the public squares in the evenings to the great delight of the crowds who come to listen to the fine music.

The tourist has a choice of routes to Canada, all of which have special advantages. Those who wish to visit the White Mountains take the Grand Trunk at Portland, and stay over one or two days at Gorham, N. H., and ascend Mount Washington; then proceed via Island Pond to Montreal, or diverge at Richmond by rail to Quebec, then by steamer to Montreal. Another route is, leaving New-York or Boston in the morning, take the Passumsit Road at White River Junction, reach Newport, at the head of Lake Memphramagog, the same evening; spending the night at the excellent hotel, they embark on the little steamer, and pass through the beautiful scenery of the lake, and at the other extremity take the stage for eighteen miles to Waterloo, and three hours by rail brings them to Montreal, or by sixteen miles' staging to Sherbrooke, they strike the Grand Trunk, and can then go either to Quebec or Montreal in four and one-half hours. The Lake Champlain route, on account of the excellent steamers, with the comfortable accommodations and good fare, together with the picturesque scenery of the lake, is decidedly the favorite. Those who make the tour of the province of course visit Niagara and descend the St. Lawrence, passing through the charming scenery of the Thousand Isles, make the exciting descent of the Rapids, and sailing under the Victoria Bridge, land at the wharf of the city. The sail up the Saguenay is becoming every year more popular. The steamer *Magnet*, though not so well found as the American boats, is safe and comfortable. She leaves Quebec every Tuesday and Friday mornings for the Saguenay, occupying two days and a half in the trip. The scenery up the Saguenay is so different from any other in America that it never fails to interest the tourist. The dark water, the high, rocky shoals, the lofty mountains, rising 1,800 feet from the water, in solitary grandeur, impress one with awe. The scenery is magnificent and grand. The islands of the St. Lawrence, and the picturesque villages of the Canadians which line the shores, render the sail down the river very pleasant. The cost of the trip is $6 from Quebec, and return.

Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, has become a favorite watering-place. A fine hotel has been erected, and is under the management of that good-hearted soul, BROWNING, of the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, who has been so conspicuous in his devotion to the cause of the Union during the war, and who is universally acknowledged as one "who knows how to keep a hotel." Many Canadians reside during the Summer at Cacouna, a few miles below Tadousac, on the opposite side. The sea bathing is not equal to that on the New-England coast, and the accommodations not such as to render it very attractive. The weather, however, is very cool, and the fishing in the neighborhood excellent.

Montreal has been quite in a state of excitement since the Detroit Convention, by the speech of Mr. POTTER, the United States Consul. It appears the Consul had frequently asked Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Telegraph Companies, to write him a letter giving his views on the Reciprocity Treaty, as Mr. POTTER was about to visit Detroit. Mr. WOOD reluctantly embodied his views in a confidential letter, which he requested him not to use. In this letter Mr. WOOD expressed the opinion that if the treaty was not renewed, Canada would be compelled to ask for annexation in two years. The letter itself bears evidence of never being intended for the public. Mr. POTTER makes a speech, in which he declares that he speaks the sentiments of the Americans in Canada, that the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty is not desirable, and in proof reads the letter of Mr. WOOD, giving his name as authority. The proceeding of Mr. POTTER resulted in serious injury to Mr. WOOD, placing him in a false position as holding a very responsible place of trust, and intriguing in opposing a public measure of great advantage to the country for the purpose of promoting the annexation of the province to the United States. Mr. WOOD has been a most successful manager of the telegraph company, and rendered it one of the best paying stocks in the country, universally respected as a most public-spirited, liberal citizen, withal quiet and unobtrusive, yet he is placed before the public as dictating a policy to compel the annexation of the province. Mr. WOOD has felt it necessary to resign his position, much to the regret of the stockholders of the company. It was understood that Mr. POTTER's mission to Detroit was to furnish information to the convention on matters of trade. His speech is regarded as most injudicious, and is calculated to retard the very object he had in view. American residents labored most earnestly to secure the Reciprocity Treaty, and in common with their fellow subjects have enjoyed the benefit of it. However much they may desire annexation, they do not wish to see it accomplished by paralyzing the trade of the country, and ruin to the railway interests from which they must suffer in common with their fellow-citizens. Americans of late have certainly not been the most zealous advocates of annexation, and Mr. POTTER had no authority to represent their views at Detroit. His proceedings have naturally produced great excitement throughout the country, and his removal is demanded. The late Mr. GIDDINGS, the Consul, and Mr. HOMES, the Vice-Consul, endeavored to promote the most friendly relations, and the most unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States, and it is to be regretted that the same policy has not been followed by his successor. The position of Consul-General is one of great responsibility and extreme delicacy. It requires more the ability of a statesman than a politician. A man of dignity, of character, and at the same time thorough knowledge of commerce and trade. He must be prudent and discreet, and attentive to the duties of his office. The secession organs, the *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, are jubilant at the blunders of Mr. POTTER, for whom they never have entertained the kindest feelings, and he is at present the target at which they fire their shafts of denunciation. LEX.

AN AMERICAN HORSE IN LONDON.—One of the most animated sights at the great horse show is the exhibition of the roadster sires every afternoon, about 5 o'clock. The predominant color of those round, stout, active horses is roan. There are also amongst them some good browns and blacks. *Quicksilver*, the winner of the first prize, is a bright red roan, of surpassing courage and action. As soon as the roadsters have retired, *Shepherd Knapp*, a chestnut trotting stallion from New-York, with a white blaze down his face, makes his appearance in a light match-cart, and is driven round the arena at a pace which shows that, speedy as the Norfolk horses are, there are none of them that could hold their own with their American cousin. He is lighter and more highly bred than they are, and his hind-leg action is tremendously powerful and true. The spacious area at the Agricultural Hall is far too limited to allow his driver to exhibit *Shepherd Knapp's* full speed; the perfect temper with which the astonishing animal, guided and controlled by a smooth snaffle, allows himself to be suddenly and easily pulled up when going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, daily elicits thunders of applause from the admiring spectators. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES visited the hall yesterday about 6 o'clock, and seemed much struck by the performance of the American horse.—*Pall Mall Gazette, July* 11.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Second New-York—Brief History of the Regiment—Probable Formal Reception To-Day.

Yesterday afternoon, the One Hundred and Second New-York Regiment arrived from Washington, and proceeded to the rooms of the New-York State Agency, at Centre Market, for dinner. Robertson's full Band was present, and escorted the regiment from the wharf up town. The One Hundred and Second numbered 625 officers and men, under command of Col. H. S. CHATFIELD. The following comprises the entire roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Harvey S. Chatfield, Colonel; Oscar J. Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert H. Wilbur, Major; Charles H. Burbeck, Surgeon; Edwin P. Failing, Assistant Surgeon; Charles C. Wheeler, Quartermaster; John W. Francisco, Adjutant.

Company Officers.—Irvin Carman, First Lieutenant Company A; P. P. Peck, First Lieutenant Company B; H. M. Maguire, Captain Company C; T. D. Cornell, Captain Company D; George A. Wallace, Second Lieutenant Company D; Wm. W. Griffin, Captain Company E; Thomas Parker, First Lieutenant Company E; Lewis O. Conklin, Second Lieutenant Company E; Robert B. Hathaway, Captain Company F; James Tracy, First Lieutenant Company F; Isaac Van Steenburgh, Captain Company G; Alexander Hunt, Second Lieutenant Company G; Eugene Schilling, Captain Company H; John R. Elliott, Captain Company I; Joseph Richardson, First Lieutenant Company I; Joseph L. Bencher, Second Lieutenant Company I; Thatcher W. Root, Captain Company K; Frederick Webber, First Lieutenant Company K; Wm. H. Ashwin, Second Lieutenant Company K.

In Saturday's TIMES we published a detailed history of the gallant One Hundred and Second, from which we give a brief extract:

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK was organized in this city in the latter part of 1861, and left the city over 1,000 strong, under command of Col. T. B. VAN BUREN.

On arriving at the seat of war the regiment was attached to the command of Gen. MCDOWELL, and afterward was transferred to the corps of Gen. BANKS, in 1862, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley against "Stonewall" JACKSON. Here the regiment served with marked distinction, participating in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights and Winchester, and afterward under Gen. POPE in the battles of Cedar Mountain, and Sulphur Springs and Chantilly.

After the retreat of Gen. POPE, the regiment was attached to the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, commanded by Gen. JOHN W. GEARY—known as the White Star Division—and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

For some weeks subsequently the regiment was encamped on Loudon Heights and at Bolivar, taking part in several reconnoissances. On the 9th of December, 1862, the whole command was ordered forward to the support of BURNSIDE, in the campaign against Fredericksburgh. They reached Dumfries on the 14th, and back to Fairfax on the 19th; thence to Stafford Court-house Feb. 20, and finally to Aquia Creek. Remained at this last place until the 26th of April. Marched thence to take active part in the battles of 1st, 2d and 3d of May at Chancellorsville, where the One Hundred and Second and Sixtieth New-York were particularly distinguished. On the 12th of June commenced the laborious and wearisome march, which culminated so gloriously at Gettysburgh, July 1-5, 1863. At Gettysburgh two of the ablest officers of the One Hundred and Second were killed.

The regiment passed through Frederick City on the 8th, crossed the Potomac on the 18th, reaching Ellis Ford about the 30th, when it went into camp. On the 5th September the regiment moved to RaccoonFord, on the Rapidan, remaining until the 25th, when orders were issued and immediate preparations made for going West, and on the 27th the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps went West under command of Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, now commanding the Department of the East.

On the 28th of October occurred the battle of Wauhatchie, in which the division was particularly distinguished.

On the 24th of November took place the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain, or "HOOKER's battle among the clouds." The One Hundred and Second Regiment occupied the advance line. On the 25th occurred the action of Mission Ridge, and on the 27th the battle of Ringgold.

On the 31st of December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted, and received the usual veteran furlough of thirty days, arriving in New-York on the 24th of January, 1864.

On the 3d of March the regiment left again for the front, arriving at Stevenson, Ala., on the 12th. Here it remained until the 30th of April, when the grand forward movement of SHERMAN's army commenced. The history of that movement is the history of the One Hundred and Second. Fighting, marching, skirmishing; marching, skirmishing and fighting. Thus were fought the battles of Mill Creek Gap, Rocky Ridge, Ressaca, New-Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Muddy Creek, Noce's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Savannah.

On the 12th of July, 1864, the Seventy-eighth New-York was consolidated with the One Hundred and Second, and officers absent from wounds and supernumerary, ordered to be mustered out. Since the cessation of hostilities, other regiments have been consolidated with it, so that they now number about six hundred men. These are commanded by Col. H. J. CHATFIELD, a son of Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, of this city.

DEPARTURE FOR HART'S ISLAND.

It was the intention of the friends of the One Hundred and Second New-York to give them a formal reception to-day, and a committee for that purpose had been appointed by the Loyal League Club. Beside this other preparations were being made, but the Colonel concluded it was best for the command to proceed at once to Hart's Island, which was accordingly done.

As the regiment marched down Broadway on their way to the Battery and the steamer, it was halted by the Colonel in front of the Astor House, to give three cheers for Gen. HOOKER. The General came out on the steps, and after the boys had given three hearty cheers, he spoke as follows:

GEN. HOOKER'S SPEECH.

COLONEL, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK: I am glad to see you. I believe your regiment was the first one to call me "Uncle." Other regiments in my command have called me everything. You called me "Uncle" in time of war, and I now claim it in time of peace. I shall claim that relationship to your regiment until the next fight. In connection with that relationship, I invite you to meet with me any enemy to our common country. Colonel, your regiment calls to memory a hundred hard-fought battles. I rejoice to see so many of you once more in your native city. You have shed lustre on the name of your city, as other commands have preserved the honor of the State. I am glad, I say, to see so many of you safe again from the perils of war. In conclusion I can only say that I hope you will get your papers and your pay soon, so that you can return to your homes and once more become peaceful citizens. If ever occasion calls for your services I will call on you to go to the next fight with me, without ceremony, for I know you do not want any ceremony. [Cheers from the men, and cries of "All right, General."]

Gen. BARNUM, who stood beside Gen. HOOKER, received the honor of three cheers from the citizens, in recognition of his once having commanded the brigade in which the One Hundred and Second served, Gen. HOOKER joining in with them with enthusiasm; he also placed his hand upon Gen. BARNUM's shoulder and said, "Here is a gentleman who has been shot all to pieces while in command of these men."

The crowd assembled gave three cheers for Gen. HOOKER, as did the regiment also, when the One Hundred and Second moved off for the boat.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

WOMAN ROBBED.

Mrs. ELLEN HEFFERNAN, at a late hour on Monday night, went into a liquor-store at the corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street. While there she exhibited $25 in treasury notes. On returning to her home, No. 175 Avenue A, she was followed by three or four men. In the entry-way they seized her. She called for help, and her husband ran down stairs to the aid of his wife. At the bottom of the stairs HEFFERNAN was seized and held until the thieves had obtained his wife's money. Officer JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Precinct, came up just at that moment, and arrested two of the ruffians—FRANK MCGINNISS and JOHN MURRAY by name. The money was not recovered. Justice SHANDLEY committed the accused for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBERIES.

Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested MARGARET LYNCH, alias SULLIVAN, a domestic, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from JACOB P. THURSTON, living at No. 49 Cherry-street. It appears that the complainant accompanied the girl to a disreputable house in New Bowery, a few nights ago, where the theft is alleged to have been committed. The prisoner confessed her guilt after her arrest, and told where the stolen property could be found. Justice HOGAN committed her for trial. It is said that this is the second time Mr. THURSTON's watch has been stolen.

JAMES BOLAND was arrested yesterday by Detective SLOWEY, on a complaint preferred by Mr. JOHN GOOD, of No. 72 Market-street, who alleges that while in a house in Mulberry-street with a friend, the latter was taken sick. His friend left the premises, and GOOD followed, when BOLAND and two or three others decoyed the complainant into a dark alley, where they seized him and stole $30 in cash and a silver watch from his pockets, with which they escaped. BOLAND was subsequently arrested, and he was positively identified as one of the thieves. Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

HIGHWAYMAN IN GREENE-STREET.

At a late hour on Monday night Mr. JACOB SHERMAN, living at Page's Hotel, corner of Spring and West-streets, was assaulted in Greene near Canal-street, by four or five ruffians, who beat him with a club and other heavy weapons. They then stripped off his coat and vest; in the pockets were a watch and chain, and nearly $100 in money. When the thieves had left, Mr. SHERMAN gave an alarm, and Officers MURPHY and PIERCE of the Fifth and Eighth Precincts succeeded in arresting two of them, who gave their names as JOSEPH BUTLER and MOSES CONKLIN. All of the stolen property was found in possession of the prisoners, and BUTLER was recognised as the man who first struck Mr. SHERMAN, Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial without bail.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Officer MCFARLAND, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested PETER GRULLER, a German tailor, on a charge of tendering a counterfeit $5 legal tender note to SIDNEY THOMAS, No. 5 New Chambers-street, in payment for refreshments. When informed that the bill was a counterfeit, GRULLER tore it up, and then offered a worthless $5 on the "Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank of Adrian, Mich." GRULLER was told that this bill was worthless. He went away, and in about two hours returned, and calling for a bottle of wine, offered Mr. THOMAS the same bill again, when he was given into custody. Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

MICHAEL GRINMAN offered a ten dollar bill purporting to be a genuine issue of the Blackstone Canal Bank, of Providence, Rhode Island, to MARIA BURNS, No. 370 Canal-street. He was told the bill was not a good one, when he attempted to escape. The woman seized and attempted to detain him, when GRINMAN struck her on the arm with his fist, and escaped. An alarm was given, and Officer VAN RIPERS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested him. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STEALING MINING STOCK.

THOMAS MCCUE, a laborer, was arrested by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen fifty-five shares of the Delaware Gold and Silver Mining stock, valued at $5,500, from Messrs. WOLFE & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, a few days since. The theft is alleged to have taken place at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The accused was held for examination before Justice DODGE.

THE PETROLEUM FRAUD CASE.

The examination in the petroleum fraud case, in which Mr. D. MANN and DANIEL S. STRATTON are charged with defrauding the stockholders of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, was continued before Justice DODGE yesterday morning. Col. WM. S. HILLYER and Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, Secretary of the company, were examined in relation to the purchase of lands and the operations of the company.

Rates of Fare for Hackney Coaches and Carriages.

By an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor May 24, 1853, the following were fixed as the prices or rates of fares to be taken by or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages:

1. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.
2. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.
3. For conveying a passenger to the new Almshouse and returning, one dollar; and for every additional passenger and returning, fifty cents.
4. For conveying one passenger to Fortieth-street, and remaining half an hour, and returning, one dollar and a half; and for every additional passenger, fifty-cents.
5. For conveying one passenger to Sixty-first-street, and remaining three-quarters of an hour, and returning, $2; and for every additional passenger, 50 cents.
6. For conveying one passenger to Eighty-sixth-street, and remaining one hour, and returning, $2 50; and for every additional passenger, 75 cents.
7. For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem, and returning, with the privilege of remaining three hours, $5; or to the High Bridge, $5, with the same privilege.
8. For conveying one or more passengers to Kings Bridge, and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day, $5.
9. For the use of a hackney-coach or carriage by the day, with one or more passengers, $5.
10. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, one dollar an hour.
11. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.
12. For children between two and fourteen years of age, half price is only to be charged; and for children under two years of age, no charge is to be made.
13. Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of seventy-five cents an hour.

A copy of these rates is by law required to be fixed in every hackney coach plying for hire in the streets, but special, or stable coaches, as they are sometimes called, are not required to exhibit these rates. Special coaches are not, however, allowed to stand in the streets.

The Base Ball Match at Morrisania.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your brief notice this morning of the match at base ball yesterday, between the Union and Atlantic Clubs, you are not quite right in saying the Atlantics were minus four of their first nine. They were short two, PRATT and SMITH. The Unions also two, ADAMS and COLLINS. The game was a most beautifully played one, the Atlantics making the smallest score they have made against an opposing club in two years. After the third inning, both sides scored the same number of runs, namely, 5. The totals at the end was Union 5, Atlantic 15, in a game of nine innings.

J. C. TRAVER, No. 104 Beekman-street.

Robbing the Mails.

Yesterday morning MICHAEL HART, a night-porter at the Post-office in this city, was arrested on the charge of having embezzled valuable letters from the mails.

Drafts to the amount of over $8,000, which were mailed in Pennsylvania addressed to a banking firm in this city, were found in possession of a woman with whom HART has been living. She had attempted to dispose of them through several persons. Upon being arrested she acknowledged that she had received them from HART yesterday morning on his return from the Post-office. The arrests were made by Officers FIELDS and WALLING.

Special Agent GAYLER, of the Post-office Department, took charge of the case, and on an affidavit made by him, HART was delivered to the custody of the United States Marshal, and brought before Commissioner OSBORNE, by whom he was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. HART has been employed in the Post-office about eight years, and has hitherto been esteemed trustworthy. The examination will take place on the 31st inst.

Naval.

The light-draft monitor *Squando* will leave to-day or to-morrow for Charleston, (not Philadelphia,) as stated yesterday, in tow of the *James Adger*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NOVEL SHIPMENT.—The steamer *De Molay* will leave this city in the early part of August with three hundred women bound for Washington Territory. These women will be selected by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, from the cotton operatives of that State. The enterprise is under the auspices of the Governor and Hon. Mr. MERCER, a member of the Executive Council of Washington Territory; the latter desiring to supply the unmarried men of the Territory with wives, there being a scarcity of women in that vicinity. The *De Molay* has been placed at the disposal of the proprietors of the scheme by the government, under the sanction of Gen. GRANT. She will take her living and lovely freight to the Isthmus, whence they will be sent to Aspinwall, and thence at the expense of Washington Territory, to their destination. If this novel enterprise should be successful we may expect to see it repeated.

PURCHASE OF THE SITE OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The *Express* says: "The ground heretofore occupied by Barnum's Museum and the burnt district has been purchased by JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Mr. BARNUM receives $250,000; the other parties holding leases receive at the rate of $25,000 for eleven years. At the expiration of that time arrangements have been made with the owner, by which the entire purchase will amount to $450,000. The owner of the property is Mrs. HENRY W. SERGEANT, of Fishkill."

THE NEW FIRE-ENGINE.—The splendid new steamer "Metropolitan, No. 1," which has just arrived from the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., will be tried before the Board of Fire Commissioners this afternoon, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. Every test possible to develop the great capacities of this new and powerful machine will be applied. The engine is now lying *perdu* at the Exempt Engine-house, City Hall-place.

MEETING OF RETAILERS OF LAGER-BIER.—A meeting of lager-bier saloon-keepers was held yesterday, for the purpose of devising some means for bringing down the prices now charged by the brewers of lager. No definite action was taken, but another meeting will probably be held shortly.

DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the water at the foot of Whitehall-street. Deceased was 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 60 years of age. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The negro suffrage question will be debated at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth-avenue, on this and every Wednesday evening till further notice. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

LARGE FIRE NEAR BERGEN TUNNEL.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered in the extensive cattle pens, formerly occupied also for slaughtering purposes, belonging to the Erie Railroad Company, and situated near the western debouchment of the Bergen Tunnel, at a place called West End. The area covered by the sheds was very large, and sufficient to accommodate temporarily a considerable number of cattle, prior to their transfer to the cattle-yards on Bergen Hill and other depots. About the centre of the area was a very extensive building, which also sheltered cattle, and which was formerly used as the main slaughter-house. Owing to the combustible character of the buildings—the wood-work being, in some instances, almost saturated with grease—the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the entire property. The fire caused a brilliant light and attracted the attention of the fire companies of Union Hill, West Hoboken and Jersey City, who hastened to the assistance of their Hudson City brethren. All efforts to subdue the flames, however, were unavailing until some adjoining buildings were torn down, when the progress of the fire toward the neighboring dwellings was stayed. The fire occurred on the identical spot made notorious as the scene of the tunnel riots four years ago, and the rioters were addressed by the Priest and Mayor from the platform upon which cattle were landed preparatory to being sent to the pens. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, on which there is no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The Danger of Open-Air Lodgings.

Peter Murphy and Joseph Flynn, two rather rough-looking, knocked-about characters, were charged with robbing Edward Kelly, a seaman, of only seventy-five cents. That was all they took, and all they had the chance to take, as an officer made his appearance before they could complete the robbery which they had commenced. The sailor, having been on a spree, fell asleep on the door-step, and only knew he had been robbed when he was aroused by the officers, and when he did look up, there were the thieves in custody.

Policeman Thomas O. Shea deposed—I am an officer of the Fourth Precinct; on the morning in question, about 3 o'clock, when going through James-street, I saw Kelly asleep and tried to wake him up, but he would not get up; something attracted my attention, and I left him, and looking round the corner I saw these two men hanging over Kelly, and I saw Murphy's hand come out of the sailor's pocket; not content with that, Flynn, who had left, came back and cut the man's neck-tie, no doubt expecting to find money there, when I thought it time to arrest them. All this time I did not stand six yards from them.

Court—What is the defence in this case?

Counsel—(Rather embarrassed.) Well, the case seems rather clear; I can't make any defence, and the trouble is my client can't suggest an explanation.

Guilty. Penitentiary six months each.

A SPECTACLE DISSOLVED.

Caroline Barmore, an over-grown proprietress of a house of bad repute, who has figured in the courts for many years under the name of "Laura," was arraigned to answer a charge of aggravated assault on Delia Abrahams. There had been several adjournments in this case, and on each occasion the complainant looked as if she was in an interesting condition. On this occasion she was bandaged up like an Egyptian mummy. Nothing was seen of her face save the eyebrows and the tip of the nose.

"Unroll the mummy," said counsel for the accused, in an undertone.

Court—What is that you say, Sir?

Counsel—I was merely suggesting, if the Court please, that the bandages be removed from the face of that woman.

The Court so ordered. Cloth after cloth was unrolled until the native hue of health was disclosed to view, and instead of a withered up Witch of Endor, there was an angelic creature of about twenty-five, without scar, mark, or blemish. She said that she went to Miss Laura's house to sell jewelry, and Laura said she was cheating her girls with paste jewelry, when she ordered her to go out, and she didn't go, when Miss Laura gave her a slap on the mouth. She related her story to a Mr. Piser, who told her that he could make the defendant sweat. It was substantially a case of attempted extortion, and the fair Laura was discharged.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE IN BLEECKER-STREET.

William Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman Cottage, No. 3 Bleecker-street, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at the above number by Policeman WM. J. MCKILVEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Witness said the "Cottage" was a house of assignation, and was the resort of women of bad repute, and went on to relate all that he had seen in the house, which contains every element of a disorderly house, with the exception that he never saw fighting there. Men and women visited the "private supper rooms" up to 2 o'clock in the morning.

The cross-examination strengthened the case. It was shown that there were lounges in the rooms; that women would stop men in the street, and after some talk they would retire to the supper rooms, remaining but a short time, not long enough to have a supper cooked, and come out again. The women had often asked the officer in there when he was not in uniform. Counsel laid great stress on the fact that witness did not know the women's names or place of residence. His questions were all framed after this style: "Now officer, I think you have stated all you know; this is a public saloon; there are two chairs and a table, manifestly to furnish refreshment to guests, and you dont know but they got them, and that is all you know; isn't it so?" To this jumbled up question and answer, the officer, of course, said "Yes."

Policeman Bookstaver said the house was a resort for women of bad repute for years past.

Cross-examined—Q.—Have you ever been in that place? A.—Yes.

Q.—Taken any refreshment? A.—Yes.

Q.—Never made any complaint against the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your regard yourself as a faithful officer, and—— It is a public place for people to go in and out, to eat and drink? A.—Yes.

Q.—And different kinds of people go in and out? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have never made a complaint? A.—Nothing further than speaking to the Captain of the Precinct.

John Richards, merchant tailor of No. 7 Bleecker-street, testified to the annoyance the house caused him by women cruising before his door and negotiating with men, and then taking them down to these "private supper rooms."

George Wheeler, of No. 13 Bleecker-street, said he could not go out and in his house, even in the day-time, without finding these street-walkers parading before his doors, and when they met men they solicited them down to "Sherman's Cottage;" it was a great annoyance to himself and his family.

Jacob Weeks, whose place of business is at No. 313 Bowery, said he had seen old men and young women go in the door of the cottage nearest the Bowery; they would stay there ten or fifteen minutes, and come out; he never saw a person drunk or disorderly there; have seen women stop men morning, noon and night there, and go in; have seen it even when coming from church; it has been going on the last five years.

Cross-examined.—Q.—You don't know whether these men were taking in their sisters or wives?

Witness—My opinion—

Counsel—We don't want that.

Witness—They are married men, and I know their wives, and I know it wasn't their wives.

Counsel—How do you know?

Witness—Now you wouldn't like me to expose my neighbors; if you were in their place you wouldn't like to be exposed.

The witness was summarily dismissed from the stand.

Thomas McKnight testified to the annoyance this house caused the neighborhood; and how respectable people had moved from there on that account.

For the defence *Henry C. Foster*, brewer, testified that defendant bought beer of him; he had often been in the house, and never saw anything wrong about it.

Elias N. Crowe, livery-stable keeper, said he lived at No. 129 Thompson-street, and had often been in the house; never saw anything wrong; once had an oyster stew there with a friend.

A Mr. Jones testified, that when he came to the city, visited the house on an average once a month; the house was all right.

Samuel F. Lockwood, coal dealer, who resided in Williamsburgh, and of whom Sherman buys his coal, says he has known defendant two or three years.

Q.—Do you know anything further about the house, than its being a public house for victuals and drinks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have enjoyed the hospitalities and victuals, and nothing else? A.—Yes, Sir.

Conrad Obenhart, living next door, gave the house a first-rate character; but Mr. McKnight got up in court, and said the house witness lived in was a place of bad repute.

C. Van Size said he had often been in the house, and never saw anything wrong.

Cross-examined—Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live on Long Island.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am Street Inspector.

Q.—In what district? A.—No particular district; on the avenues; I have been Street Inspector a year last May.

Q.—How long has your family lived on Long Island? A.—My family has always lived on Long Island, at Oyster Bay, Queens County.

The remainder of the testimony was accumulative. In passing sentence, Judge DOWLING said: Sherman, this house has been proven a nuisance to the people in the neighborhood beyond a doubt, and that too for a long time. If it had been a woman that had kept this place, the court would think there was some excuse for suspending judgment and giving you an opportunity to leave the place, but they don't think it is a place a man should keep. It is in our opinion a house of prostitution, and kept for that purpose, quite different from a house of assignation. There were drinks, but the sole object of keeping the house was for improper purposes, all done with your knowledge and consent. The court intend to make an example of you, so that others who keep such houses may know that it is in violation of the law.

Sentence, two months in the Penitentiary and fined $50.

There were about a hundred and fifty interested spectators, who left court at the conclusion of the trial.

HOTEL THIEF.

Thomas Bill, a hotel sneak-thief, pleaded guilty to stealing two pairs of boots, the property of Paul Morphy, the celebrated chess player, from the New-York Hotel, and was sent to the Penitentiary.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN.

John Brown, aged 11 years, was charged with garroting David A. Gourley, another boy, aged 14, and robbing him of his pocket-handkerchief and 25 cents. Witness said he was going down to the Roosevelt-street ferry with the intention of going over to Williamsburgh, and when near the ferry the prisoner came up and caught him by the neck, choked him, knocked him down and robbed him. This young Dick Turpin was found guilty and remanded.

The Bark Dahomey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

United States vs. *Bark Dahomey*.—In this case the owners, by consent and on motion, obtained an order from the court for the appointment of appraisers to value tne vessel and cargo, with a view of having the same bonded. The Judge selected JOHN J. HILL and WM. E. ELLIS, of the Board of Underwriters, as the appraisers.

Seymour & Wagner, for owners; S. G. Courtney, Assistant District-Attorney, for United States.

RETURN OF PROCESS.

United States vs. *One Basket Marked J. B. & Co., Containing Dress Furs.*—This was a libel to confiscate the goods on the ground of invoice showing undervaluation. No claimant appearing, District-Attorney Courtney took a default.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107	100	N. Y. Cen.	93¾
500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	250	do	94
10,000	do	106¾	100	do...s10	93⅞
100,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104⅝	1000	Erie Railway	85⅞
50,000	do	104¾	2500	do	86
100,000	do	105	300	do...s10	85¾
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	96⅞	100	do...s5	85¾
10,000	do	96¾	300	do...s30	85
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '62	95	100	do...s5	85⅞
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '70	95	10	do	85
5,000	Ind. State 5s	86	500	do...2d call	86¾
1,000	Missouri 6s	72	300	do...s10	86½
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24⅝	500	do	87½
4,000	Erie 1st M.	102	1500	do	87
10,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	117	100	do...s10	86⅝
20	Bk. of America	135	100	do...s60	86
15	Am. Ex. Bank	114	200	Ill. Cen. R.	129
10	Metropolitan Bank	120	2000	Reading R.	102¾
10	Bk. Commonwealth	100	400	do...s30	102
40	Del. & H. C. C.	134	200	do...s15	102½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	42	200	do...s30	102½
100	At. Mail S. Co.	166	400	do...2d call	102¾
450	do	168¼	40	Mich. Cen. R.	108
100	do...s30	165	150	do	107½
150	do...2d call	166	500	Mich. S.&N. I. R.	63¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅝	500	do	63⅝
100	do	106½	100	do..2d call.b30	63½
100	do...2d call	107	900	Cleve. & Pitts	67¾
200	do	107⅛	100	Chic. & N. W...b30	27
300	do	107¼	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60⅝
100	do...b10	107¼	200	do...2d call	61
100	Mil. & P. du C.	38	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Erie Railway	87¾
	Second Series..	90¾	1500	do	87¾
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	41½	700	do	88
200	Mariposa M. Co.	13	100	do...s45	88
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅛	100	do...s30	88¾
400	do	94	200	do...2d call	87⅝
100	do...2d call	94½	2000	Reading R.	103
500	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	61¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
200	Chic. & R. I.	106½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¼
100	do	106⅝	200	do...2d call	63⅝
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	24¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¾
700	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	94	100	do...b3	63⅝
100	do	94	100	do...c	63¾
600	Erie Railway...c	87¾	500	do	64
2600	do...s3	87¾	500	do...s3	64
2900	do	87¾	400	do...s3	63⅞
100	do...s3	87⅝	200	do	63⅞
100	do...s30	86½	500	do...s3	63¾
100	do...s5	87⅝	100	do...b10	63⅝
800	Reading R...s3	102¾	100	do...c	63⅝
200	Chic. & R. I....b3	107	100	Ill. Central R...x-d	12[illegible]
400	do	107	200	do...s30	127[illegible]
200	do...s3	107	100	do...s30	127[illegible]
200	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	60⅞	900	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	[illegible]
100	do...c	60⅞	200	do	68[illegible]
300	do...s3	60⅞	200	do	68[illegible]
100	Cary Improve't..s3	18	100	Quick. Min. Co.s10	68[illegible]
100	Cumb. Coal...b3	41½	300	do	56¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	93⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
100	do...s3	93⅞	100	do...s3	106¾
200	do...s3	93¾	100	do...s10	106¾
200	Erie Railway	87⅝	600	do...s3	106¾
100	do...s3	87⅝	100	do...s10	106½
100	do...s3	87¾	300	do	106⅝
100	do...b3	87¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	61
200	Reading R.	103	200	do...s3	61
500	do	103¼	300	do	60¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	63⅞	400	do...b3	61
100	do...b3	63⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97¾
500	Cleve. & Pitts...b3	68	100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	58⅝
100	Bruns. Land Co.b10	11	100	do...b3	57
100	Cum. Coal Co.	41½			

TUESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The price of Gold and rates for Foreign Exchange have varied but slightly to-day. Bills on London were, if any thing, rather less firm than for Saturday's mail. The *City of London* brought in some fresh orders for United States 5-20s, which created a corresponding sum of short sight Exchange for the *Persia* to-morrow, and this with the non-arrival of the *Scotia* in season to have her letters replied to, caused an indifferent market at 108⅞@109, Gold, on London. The sales of Gold ranged 143@143½@143 ₩ cent., the market quiet and Gold easy for delivery.

At the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street, there was an improved demand for United States 5-20s for transmission abroad, and a rise to 105 ₩ cent. The other Government Stocks were steady. It was understood on the Street that the subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 Loan, last series, would be closed by Mr. COOKE, at Philadelphia, to-day.

Money is in good request among the Brokers at 6 ₩ cent. at call, and 6@8 ₩ cent. on prime paper, 60 days to 4 months to run. The supply is easy, and the apprehension of further stringency, though partially renewed on the Bank statement of yesterday, is not generally participated in by the Street.

The Railway speculation was especially

buoyant on Erie shares to-day, which rapidly advanced to 88 ℔ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were fairly steady, and Philadelphia and Reading in renewed demand at 102½@103 ℔ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further rise of 2 ℔ cent. on Atlantic Mail.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Monday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅜	96¾	N. West Pref.	60⅝	60⅞
U. S. 5-20s	104½	105	Rock Island	106¼	106⅝
N. Y. Central	93⅝	93¾	Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Erie	85½	87⅜	Cumb'land Coal	41½	41½
Hudson	108⅛	108	Quicksilver	56⅝	56⅝
Reading	102½	103⅛	Mariposa	13	13
Mich. Southern	63½	63⅝	Canton	38⅛	38½
Illinois Central	129⅜	128	Atlantic Mail	164½	166
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh	67⅝	68	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24⅝
Northwest	26⅝	26⅞	American Gold	143	143

At a meeting of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house to-day, a report on the subject of discriminating between the issues of the interior National Banks was received *and laid upon the table*. The majority of the Bankers present, who have recently gone into the National System, no doubt felt opposed to disturbing by any extra official action or intermeddling of the Clearing-house, the acknowledged uniformity of the National Currency. On the Committee that made the report were the President of one of the only two Wall-street Banks that refused to go into the National System, and the Presidents of two of the small up-town concerns that have thought proper to take the same course. The other members of the Committee doubtless acted in perfect good faith to the System, but it was thought by the majority of the Clearing-house that their recommendations are, to say the least, premature, while all Banks, far and near, are in no condition to redeem in Specie, and all National Bank Notes are paid out and recognized by the Government in its vast operations as equivalent to Legal Tender. In this view it seems well that the whole subject was laid on the table.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	108	Metropolitan	120
America	135	Nassau	107
City	175	Shoe and Leather	101
Phenix	101	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	125	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	103	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Manuf's&Merchants'	100
Broadway	200	Central National	103½
Ocean	85	First National	205
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	100¼
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	101
Pacific	150		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	86	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
N. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	104½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101½	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	59
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort., '69	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	95
Hud. R.7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	104
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Mich. C. n. 1st m. 8s, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 1st M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d. Mtg.	88	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	90
M. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Cleve.& P. 2d mort.	90
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c.	96	Cleve.& P.3d mort.con.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1875	117	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	35
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	90	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96½
Alt. & T. H. 2d mort. pr.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84		

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road earned, during its last Fiscal Year, ending 30th April:

In Gross		$4,702,817
At an expense of		2,436,147
Net earning		$2,266,670
On Capital	$8,376,510	
On Bonds	5,924,968	$14,301,478

The Interest paid on the debt, and the National and local Taxes on earnings and real estate, amount to $597,755; the cash dividends, $782,444, and the Scrip dividend $745,600.

The Hudson River Road earned:

In June, 1865	$310,049
June, 1864	253,049
Increase	$57,000

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, to-day, was as follows: Total receipts, $2,560,435 55, including for Customs, $267,000, and on account of Loan, $104,000; Payments, $3,544,224 02; Balance, $55,128,693 07.

The week's exports from this port, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, have been to the value of $2,947,348, against $8,040,864 same week last year.

THE ISTHMUS.

Steamship Lines, the Names and Tonnage of Their Vessels.

From the Panama Star, July 16.

It may be a matter of curiosity as well as astonishment to many people to learn the amount of steam shipping directly connected with this Isthmus, and engaged in regular trade between the ports of Aspinwall and Panama and different points of the world. There are at present six different companies engaged in the trade, namely: The Atlantic Mail Company, the Royal West India Mail Company, the Liverpool West India and Pacific Company, the Pacific Mail Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Panama Railroad Company's Central American Line, in addition to which there will be another by the end of August—the St. Nazaire Company—and still another early in 1867—the Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Steamship Company. The six lines at present in existence comprise a large fleet of as fine steamers as any in the world. We annex the names and tonnage of the ships actually employed in the service:

ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL COMPANY.

Tamar	1,700	Solent	1,690
Tyne	2,000		
Total			5,390

LIVERPOOL, WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC COMPANY.

Granadian	1,800	Darien	1,170
Chilian	1,300	Hayti	1,120
Mexican	1,280	Barbadian	950
St. Thomas	1,230	Talisman	850
Bolivar	1,180		
Total			10,880

ATLANTIC MAIL COMPANY.

Costa Rica	2,500	Ocean Queen	3,000
Total			5,500

PANAMA RAILROAD CENTRAL AMERICAN LINE.

Guatemala	1,000	Parkersburg	750
Salvador	1,100		
Total			2,850

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Limena	2,000	Chile	1,750
Pacific	2,000	Peru	1,400
Santiago	2,000	Talca	700
Payta	1,800		
Total			11,650

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Constitution	4,400	Colorado	4,500
Sacramento	3,500	St. Louis (spare ship)	2,150
Golden Age	3,000	Sonora (spare ship)	2,150
Uncle Sam (spare ship)	1,900	California (spare ship)	1,400
Golden City	4,400		
Total			27,400
Grand total			63,670

Here we have thirty-three first-class steamships, most of them quite new, grossing nearly sixty-five thousand tons, and all, with the exception of the four marked *spare steamers*, kept constantly running to and from the Isthmus, and paying better dividends than any other lines in the world, and yet we find writers abroad stating that the Panama Railroad has brought no trade to the Isthmus.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 10 bbls. Ashes, 12,858 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. and 831 bags Corn Meal, 28,200 bushels Wheat, 54,780 bushels Corn, 5,475 bushels Malt, 98,246 bushels Oats, 416 pkgs. Provisions, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and heavy to-day. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds to-day, 78,632 pkgs. Week's receipts of Rio, 18,189 pkgs; sales, 9,154 pkgs.

STOCK OF RIO.

July 22, Baltimore, bags	5,000
July 25, New-York, bags	40,946
Grand total	45,946

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at partially reduced prices. Middlings, 46c.@48c. ℔ lb. Sales 1,500 bales.

FISH—Cod and Mackerel have been in fair demand and firm. Herring inactive at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request, at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl., the market closing quite buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 23,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 75@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 65@$6 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $7 45@$7 65 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 75 @$6 40
Extra State	6 60 @ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 20 @ 9 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 25 @11 50

Southern Flour is in more demand and higher. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $7 15@$8 25 for poor to good, and $8 30@$11 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand and dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $5 40@$5 90 ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $4 60 for Western; $5 25 for Caloric, $5 for Baltimore, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Supply limited.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, partly for export, at an advance of 3c.@6c. ℔ bushel. Sales 80,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 93@2; Amber Western at $1 80@$1 90; Red Western at $1 60@$1 75; Amber Spring at $1 49@$1 51; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 46 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in lively request at an advance of 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales 103,000 bushels at 83c.@85c. for unsound, and 86c.@87c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in good demand at 61c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in request, including Western, at 96c.@97c. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 25, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143
Superfine Flour ℔ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$5 75@ 6 40
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 00@10 40	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 10@15 00	6 65@11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 90@12 00	6 70@ 8 75
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 60@15 00	7 15@11 75
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 40@ 5 90
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 60@ 5 50
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 85@ 2 05
Red and Amb. Wheat, ℔ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 40@ 1 90
Corn, ℔ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	83@ 87
Rye, ℔ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 05
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ℔ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	55 63

HEMP—Has been quiet and less buoyant. Manila, 10c., in gold, ℔ lb.

HAY—Continues in fair demand at $1@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@85c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active, but quoted firm.

LEATHER—Has been in good request at full and buoyant prices.

METALS—Have been in moderate demand at firm prices, including Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 55 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar at $6 25; Pitch at $7@$8 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair request and buoyant, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; bleached do., at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 80@$1 90; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 24.—*Sperm*—The sales for the week amount to 1,073 bbls., in parcels: 393 bbls. at $1 85 ℔ gallon, and 500 do. on private terms; and in Boston we hear of a sale of 180 bbls. at $1 70, all for manufacturing. *Whale*—Is also firm, with sales of 1,125 bbls. Northern at $1 10, and 1,200 bbls. South Sea and Humpback at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—We hear of a sale of from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. Ochotsk, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 24, 1865	20,856	57,335	461,800
Same time last year	40,812	49,052	565,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 31c.@31½c. for Crude; 48c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 68c.@71c. for do, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 95,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 9,000 pieces 56x60, 17¾c., to be made; 23,000 pieces 64x64, 19c., to be made; 11,000 pieces 64x64, 21c., to be made in August and September; 2,000 pieces 64x64, 24c., on hand; 15,000 pieces 76x80, (35 inch,) private terms; 2,000 pieces 64x64, (34 inch,) 27c; 33,000 pieces 72x80, (35 inch,) 32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at declining prices, but closed with more firmness, under an improved demand, mainly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $30@$31, closing at $31 for New Mess; $27 50@$28 for 1863–4 Mess; $25@$25 50 for Prime Mess; and $23 50@$24 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' option, at $30@30 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand and buoyant, at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, yet firm. Lard has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand at firmer prices. Sales, 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 18¾c.@23½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 900 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Butter continues in demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 19c.@27c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We now quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	32 @35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32 @35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32 @34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28 @30
Welch tubs—first quality	29 @30
Welch tubs—second quality	27 @28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32 @33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30 @31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27 @28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25 @26
Grease Butter—original packages	14 @15
Western—light colored	20 @25

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15 @16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14 @14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13 @14
Farm Dairies—second quality	10 @13
Farm Dairies—common	8 @ 9
Orange County—flat skimmed	9 @10

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 25, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	148
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$27 50 @$31 00
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	23 50 @ 24 00
Hams, ℔ lb.	19 @ 23	19½@ 23
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	17½@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ℔ lb.	20½@ 24	15⅝@ 17¼
Pl'n Mess Beef, ℔ bbl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ℔ lb.	20 @ 24⅜	18¼@ 23½
State Butter, ℔ lb.	46 @ 60	27 @ 40
Cheese, ℔ lb.	15 @ 24	9 @ 15½

RICE—Has been quiet at former prices; 800 bags Rangoon were sold on private terms.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales include a cargo of Turk's Island, on private terms.

SEEDS—Have been dull and unsettled in price.

SPICES—Have been in rather more request, and buoyant.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 480 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@13⅛c., and 850 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13¼c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 15c.@20¼c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¾c. for very inferior to choice; and 24,000 lbs. Grease, at 13c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, and steady.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand, but holders are advancing prices, and thus checking transactions. Sales 217 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@24c.; 80 hhds. Virginia Stems, at 3½c.@4½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to $2 11@$2 12 ℔ gallon. Sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 28,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 4d.@4¼d. ℔ bushel; 300 bbls. Peas, at 1s. ℔ bbl.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 24, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

The minutes of the meetings held July ten and seventeen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Donohue to keep a small hosiery stand in front of the premises number one hundred and fifty-two Chatham-street, he having obtained the consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Samuel Russell, a disabled soldier, to keep a soda-water stand in Tryon-row, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Frank Seymour to keep a stand for the sale of soda-water on the sidewalk opposite premises number two hundred and seventy Grand-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to D. and W. H. Milleman to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and fifty-two West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots on southwest corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the cleaning of the streets.

Councilmen Lent moved that the communication be received and referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Councilman Keenan moved as a substitute for such motion, that the communication be received and placed on file,

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balances, July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTION.

Councilman Kenney moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of said committee, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Smith, foreman of Marion Hose Company, number Four, in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being for amount of moneys expended by him for storage and insurance on the property of the said company, and fourteen months' rent of rooms for the use of said company during the time and pending the alteration to the house of said company, such amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Taylor, Secretary to the Special Committee appointed to proceed to Washington in relation to the draft, for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-five cents, for expenses incurred incident to such committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius Noonan, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of damage sustained by him by reason of his horse and cart backing over the dumping board on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the square bounded by Hoboken, Canal, West and Washington streets, heretofore occupied by the Clinton Country Market, be and is hereby and hereafter appropriated as a public square, to be known and designated as St. John's-square.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Kenney, Brinkman, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Cook—14.

Negative—Councilmen Koster, Brady, Leavy, Lent, Reilly—5.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Street Inspectors of the different wards of this city be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per year, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

Report (from Board of Aldermen) of the Joint Special Committee appointed to visit Washington, and request the President to defer the enforcement of the provisions of the Conscription Act, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this Common Council, the immediate representatives of the people of this city, does hereby tender its thanks to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for the very friendly, courteous and affable manner in which he was pleased to receive the representatives of the Special Committee appointed to visit Washington, charged with advocating the interests and presenting the wishes of the people of this city, before the General Government, in respect to a suspension of the draft, had pursuant to the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, as well as for the alacrity and cheerfulness with which he granted the application of the committee, made on behalf of our drafted citizens, for a suspension of all further proceedings to be had or taken in connection with such draft; and we beg permission to assure him that his disinterested and generous intercession, and his prompt and decided action in their behalf, will ever be held by the Municipal Government of this city, and its constituents, in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, duly authenticated and signed by each member of the Common Council, be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the honorable Secretary of War, as a slight token of the appreciation by the Common Council of his kindness and consideration for the people of our city, particularly those who had been selected to take up arms for the government, through the operations of the Conscription Act.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and that One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street from its junction with Lawrence-street at about two hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue, to its junction with the road leading to the Convent, at about one hundred feet east of Ninth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks thereof flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Leavy moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilmen Leavy, Lent—2.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION THIRTY-FOUR, ARTICLE TWO, CHAPTER TWO, OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, APPROVED JUNE TWENTIETH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-four of the Revised Ordinances, article two, chapter two, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "there shall also be a Librarian and Engrossing Clerk, who shall have charge of the City Library under the entire supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council, and who shall receive for his services an annual salary of nine hundred dollars," the following clause: "There shall also be a Messenger to the Librarian, who shall be appointed by and be under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council; he shall perform such business as shall be assigned to him in the general care of the library, and shall serve all notices and other official papers which shall be delivered to him for that purpose by the Clerk of the Common Council and the City Librarian. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, ($750,)" such salary to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(By Board of Councilmen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by adding to section one, after the word "clause" in the eighth line, as printed in the minutes of the Board of Aldermen, page three hundred and seventy-three, March nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following:

There shall also be an Assistant Librarian, who shall be appointed by and under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned him by the Clerk of the Common Council and the City Librarian. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

By Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, again amended by adding the following:

And be it further resolved, that article three, section forty-eight, be amended as follows:

SEC. 48. There shall also be a Messenger to the President, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the President or the Clerk of the board, and shall receive a salary therefor of one thousand dollars annually.

Councilman Leavy moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Councilman Joyce moved, as an amendment, that the paper be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was lost.

The motion of Councilman Leavy was also lost.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Hayward, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars, to be in full for bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-eight dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Honorable William L. Dayton, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation of Donations and Charities.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Kingsbridge road.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-third and Fifty-fifth streets, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—16.

Negative—Councilmen Leavy, Lent, Smith—3.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. Van Aiken, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church at Harsenville (Bloomingdale), for the sum of eleven hundred and five dollars and thirty-three cents, as a donation, in order to enable the Consistory of said church to pay an assessment for regulating and grading Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; also, for regulating and grading Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth-street, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. M. Nicot, Rector of the Church of Saint Boniface, for the amount of the annexed bills, being for assessments on their church property, for building sewer in Forty-seventh-street, also paving Second-avenue with trap-block pavement, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Petition of John Wright for compensation for loss of horse, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wright for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse occasioned by injuries sustained by catching his leg in uncovered "man-hole" of sewer in Second-street, near Avenue B, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinance, passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for setting and resetting the curb and gutter in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, be amended by substituting for curb and gutter the words curb and gutter, and the flagging be laid and relaid, where necessary.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the Board of Councilmen, December five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and approved by the Mayor, December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but which did not receive thirteen votes in the Board of Aldermen, in consequence of which the Comptroller refuses to pay the amounts authorized by said resolution, and recommends its repassage by the Common Council. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Smith, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of the following-named persons.

For regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Map No.	Block No.	Ward No.		
30,	232,	33	$99 62	J. Bambrick,
159,	186,	2	99 62	John Hofgood,
27,	232,	30	99 62	Ellis Barlow,
31,	232,	34	99 62	Peter Smith,
156,	186,	64	99 62	John F. Flaacke,
155,	186,	63	99 62	John F. Flaacke,
32,	252,	35	99 62	John H. Cornetts,

—confirmed July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the American Seamen's Friend Society, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same to be applied to the payment of the arrears of taxes and interest, including the taxes of the past year, upon the Sailors' Home, number one hundred and ninety Cherry-street, in this city.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Philip Kiernan, for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be procured and published, in document form, twenty-five hundred copies of all acts passed by the Legislature of this State, at its session of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, relating particularly to the City of New-York.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "of all" after the words "twenty-five hundred copies."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Stacom, Hayes, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—9.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Hagerty, Kenney, Brinkman, McGrath, Lent, Smith—9.

Councilman Hagerty moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Drs. Brown and Alexander for the sum of one hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents, for embalming the bodies of Col. James H. Bull and Capt. John P. Dodge, Sixty-sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to the account set apart for that purpose.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Robinson, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Houghtalin, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Cook—8.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Stacom, Hagerty, Brinkman, Brady, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, Reilly—11.

Councilman Hagerty moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be and the same is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Kenney, Brinkman, Houghtalin, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—12.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Koster, Brady, Leavy, Lent, Smith—7.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Simon Meyer, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full compensation for services rendered in administering affidavits of exemption for firemen, from the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to the present time, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Resolved, That the City Inspetor be and he is hereby requested to abate the nuisance forthwith, caused by the tan-yard in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the same being detrimental to the health of the neighborhood.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. T. Stewart and Company for the annexed bill for gloves furnished members of the Common Council on the occasion of the celebration of the recent victories, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute a lease for the term of fifty years to the President and Directors of the German Hospital: All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded, described and containing as follows, to wit: Commencing on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue; running thence easterly four hundred and five feet; thence southerly one hundred and two feet and three inches; thence westerly three hundred and five feet; thence southerly fifty-one feet; thence westerly one hundred feet, and thence northerly one hundred and fifty-three feet and three inches, to the place of beginning, at the yearly rent of one dollar per annum, and also on the express condition that suitable buildings shall be erected and maintained thereon for the uses and purposes of a German hospital, and for no other purpose; and if at any time the said site, or any portion thereof, or the buildings thereon erected, shall be used for any other purpose than that of a German hospital, then the said lease and the terms thereby granted to cease and determine, and the property to revert to the city. Each member of the Common Council shall have the privilege of sending one patient each year to said hospital, free of expense.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure for, and present to, the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard a stand of regimental colors, the colors at present used by the regiment having been worn out in the many services in which this gallant New-York City regiment has participated, and the sum of eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the same, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Houghtalin, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—15.

Negative—Councilmen Brady, Leavy, Lent, Smith—4.

Bill of M. Hayes, amounting to two hundred and ninety-six dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Henry, New-York State Volunteers, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Hayes, for the amount of the annexed bill (two hundred and ninety-six dollars,) for services rendered at the funeral of Captain Henry, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Michael Cleary, to place and keep a coach in Houston-street, on the north side, near and easterly from Broadway, the said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words: "provided he obtains the consent of the property-owners."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of two hundred and thirty-two (232) dollars, being the amount of said bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account,

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, in payment for rent of premises, services, and other expenses attending the free exhibition of the Archbishop Hughes Memorial, the same having been done by the order of the Special Committee on the same, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Councilman Leavy moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the ordinance approved June thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the flagging, reflagging, curb and guttering Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be amended by striking out the words "East River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "First-avenue," and under the ordinance thus amended the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Second-avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby required to remove the rails now laid in Forty-third-street, between the First and Second avenues, and to restore the street to the condition as it existed previous to laying such rails; and further, that, in the event of the said Second-avenue Railroad Company neglecting or refusing to comply with the conditions of this resolution for a period of twenty days after the approval thereof by His Honor the Mayor, then that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said rails to be removed and the street so restored, and to sue for and recover from the said Second-avenue Railroad Company the expense thereof.

Councilman Joyce moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, Smith—11.

Negative—Councilmen Koster, Brinkman, McGrath, Lent, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—8.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Garret Becker to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of his premises, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, said work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Randen, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to pay an assessment on his property in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Avenue A and East River, for flagging, &c., and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—16.

Negative—Councilmen Kenney, Brinkman, Lent—3.

Councilman Joyce moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Greene-street, from Canal to Eighth-street, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby set apart to defray the expenses of celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence, and said amount to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Cook—15.

Negative—Councilmen Brinkman, Lent, Smith, Reilly—4.

Councilman Stacom moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

An ordinance to amend chapter five, article four, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the appointment of a Deputy Public Administrator.

Councilman Robinson moved that the said paper be laid over.

Which was carried.

Veto of his Honor the Mayor of preamble of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That twenty-five thousand (25,000) copies of the full and detailed report of the committee having in charge the obsequies of our late lamented President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, with full descriptions of every matter of interest in connection therewith, be printed and bound in neat and appropriate form, for the use of the City Government and for placing in the public libraries.

Resolved, That the report herein designated be collated, printed and bound under the direction and supervision of David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council.

Councilman Stacom moved that said resolutoin be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild bulkhead on Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and D, forthwith, by contract or otherwise.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "or otherwise."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilmen Brinkman, Lent—2.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair Pier number Fifty, North River.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words "the same to be done by contract."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to draw his warrant in favor of J. L. T. Smith, for the sum of two hundred and one dollars, to be in full for preliminary survey of West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Henry and Madison streets, to connect with the sewer in Madison-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, O'Callaghan—2.

Subsequently,

Councilman Lent moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks boarded over, on the north side of Spring-street Market, the entire length, from Washington to West-street.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilman Leavy, Lent—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of O. & J. Mowbray, in the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be taken from and charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies, such amount being in full for damages sustained by them by reason of the apparatus of Hook and Ladder Company number Eleven being run into the show-window of the premises occupied by them, upon the occasion of the fire at Chrystie-street, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that, when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on the second Monday in September.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Monday, September eleven, at two o'clock P. M. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

ANYONE KNOWING OR ABLE TO GIVE a clue to the present whereabouts of JAMES B. BARRON, sea captain, will confer a favor, and be compensated for the trouble, by addressing Box No. 428 New-York Post-office, giving the desired information, or stating where an interview can be had.

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THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
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WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SITUAtion as seamstress; she fully understands her business, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, shirt-making, all kinds of family sewing, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by the week or month; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, with excellent city reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $8; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a neat, industrious girl; is a superior washer and ironer, and economical and respectful; best reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days at No. 360 7th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take care of children and make herself useful; is a very good embroiderer; or would do chamberwork. Call at No. 241 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook and laundress in a respectable family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as good cook; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; good washer and ironer; good city references. Call for two days at No. 110 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 9 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 266 West 31st-st., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-rate testimonials from last employers; would have no objection to make himself generally useful. Address C. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address S. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, IN A wholesale store, dry goods preferred, by a respectable Protestant man; can bring the very best of reference; is honest, sober and industrious, and has been porter in different stores. Address L. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address M. M, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT servant man, a short time landed, in a private family, as waiter or assistant; wages no object; has good English references. Address JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience with horses; is willing to be useful, and of an obliging disposition; satisfactory city reference from last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CARPENTER BY TRADE WOULD hire out by the month; understands farming, also the care and management of horses. Any person in want of a useful man, may address DELTA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address A. B. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman or groom; has the best of references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 112 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MINING engineer, a position as superintendent of large mining works, (gold, iron or coal.) Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at or address No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUATION as head waiter; is master of his business. Address WAITER, No. 79 Lawrence-st., in the store.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO VISIT Europe as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G., Williamstown, Mass.

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WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FROM THE South, with an intimate acquaintance throughout those States, wants employment where his extensive acquaintance can be rendered profitable to his employers. Address W. A. J., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman; a German preferred; one well recommended, and not afraid of work. Call or address SECRETARY, Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions imited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORAGEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 22d instant, says that Bishop ANDREWS has issued a notice to the Episcopal Church, requesting the annual Conferences to hold sessions this Fall to elect delegates to a general Conference, commencing in April next. He also requests the churches to meet in Columbus, Ga., for consultation at an early day.

The Boston Saturday *Gazette* says, that during one of the recent moonlight nights twins were born on Boston Common. The parent had no other place of resort, and was therefore obliged to make the best of unforeseen circumstances. No doctor was near at hand, no friend to console the poor mother in this trying hour, but in the very heart of a great city, the event took place.

Among a number of the rebels who, since the termination of the war, have left Europe and taken up their abode in Canada, is JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator, and more recently the accredited Commissioner of JEFF. DAVIS in London. MASON is now residing with his family at St. Catherine's.

Further particulars respecting the wreck of the *Quinnebaug* show that she was an old vessel, and entirely unfit for the service of transporting soldiers. It is shameful to expose the lives of brave men in such rotten hulks, when there are plenty of staunch, sea-worthy steamers at hand.

The only Vermont troops remaining in the field are the Seventh Regiment, which has gone to Texas, a detachment of the First Heavy Artillery, now in the Department of Washington, and about 200 men of the Ninth Regiment, doing duty in Richmond. All these troops will soon be mustered out.

The first iron column erected in Bichmond since its evacuation was put up on Saturday morning last at the large new storehouse of the Messrs. HARVEY, on Thirteenth and Cary streets. This column was cast at the Union Manufacturing Works of Richmond, and is a very neat piece of casting.

The Raleigh *Progress* says that the native (white) element in that region openly threaten that as soon as the troops are withdrawn they will hang all loyal white men and all negroes. We guess they won't quite fulfill this amiable intention.

In Lawrence, Mass., last week a woman was fined $25 and costs—the smallest fine that could be imposed in the case—for assuring the assessors that there was no one at her house, save her "old man," liable to be taxed, when in fact she had several male boarders.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 20th inst., says the report than ten thousand Missourians are on their way to Mexico is undoubtedly a piece of nonsense. The entire party is less than four hundred.

We learn from Texas, that on the 13th ult., two companies of the Seventy-eighth Iowa Cavalry fought five hundred Sioux Indians, and captured four of them. The Indian loss was unknown, but it was thought to be heavy.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the people of that State, in which he urges them to conform peaceably and cheerfully to the new order of things, and apply themselves to making the best of their circumstances.

The Louisville *Democrat* estimates that over 60,000 slaves have crossed over the Ohio River, under Gen. PALMER'S passes, since the 1st of May. At this rate the whole slave population of Kentucky will "pass away" in less than one year.

It is expected that the approaching commencement at Waterville, Me., will be an occasion of unusual interest, in view of the expected completion of the projected $150,000 subscription to the funds of the college.

The postal service is being restored very rapidly in Tennessee. The Nashville *Union* of the 12th, announces the opening of a number of post offices and the establishment of several new post routes.

A bear was recently captured and killed at Anson, after he had dragged a trap weighing 80 pounds two miles over hills, ledges and felled trees. The bear was six feet and seven inches in length.

The collection of coins at New-Haven, belonging to Yale College, has been considerably increased within a few months, valuable Syrian and Egyptian coins being among the recent accessions.

An unknown person took a horse from a barn at St. Stephen, a few nights since, and driving him to Salmon Falls, backed him off a high point of rocks. The animal fell about twenty feet, and was killed.

The *National Intelligencer* states that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with Mr. JOHN T. FORD for the occupany of his theatre by the government.

The Machias (Maine) *Union* says six tons of hay, full weight, was cut one day last week on a few rods less than one and one-third acres of land.

All the cattle-sheds and slaughter-houses near the west end of Bergen Tunnel were destroyed by fire on Monday night, involving a loss of $20,000.

The Navy-yard rope walk, at Charlestown, which is 550 feet in length, is to be enlarged by the addition of another story, the roof having been taken off for that purpose.

Indianapolis has been supplied with horse-railroads, that are being run profitably.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamer *Granada* for the prompt delivery of our papers.

LOCAL NEWS.

The One Hundred and Second New-York Regiment was the only command arriving yesterday. The regiment numbered 625 men, under the command of Col. H. S. CHATFIELD. It was the intention of the friends of the One Hundred and Second to give it a formal reception to-day, but the regiment left during the afternoon for Hart's Island, thus defeating their amiable intentions. The One Hundred and Second halted in front of the Astor House and saluted Gen. HOOKER with three cheers and a tiger. In reply the General made a short speech.

An improved demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday at advanced prices. Provisions were less active and unsettled. Groceries heavy and drooping. Cotton depressed. Whisky a shade higher. Freights quiet.

The price of Gold was 143 yesterday, the same as on Monday. Exchange on London, 108½@109 ₱ cent., closing dull for the *Persia*. Government Stocks ¼ ₱ cent. higher on U. S. 5-20s. Erie shares buoyant and 2@3 ₱ cent. higher. The other Railroads steady.

The Live Stock Markets this week have received a full average supply of most kinds of animals for this season. The receipts of beef cattle fall about 370 head short of the supply a week ago. Yet notwithstanding this decrease in numbers and of cool weather; which always increases consumption, and above all an advance of fully ½c. ₱ lb., live weight, at the Albany market, prices here are no higher. This is encouraging to consumers, who have been told by the butchers that the bottom of the decline is reached, and that they need look no further for peace prices, but rather expect higher rates. The general quality of the cattle was an improvement on last week, and we gladly note it. Prices ranged at 12c.@17c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, for poor to best grades of animals. The majority of the transactions taking place were at 14c.@16c., embracing a fair to good grade of cattle. The falling off in the large receipts of sheep up to Monday night caused an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. on Tuesday morning, prices ranging at 6c.@7c. for fair to good qualities. The live hog market closed weak at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., live weight.

Justice Upon the Murderers of the Prisoners.

The assassins of the President disposed of, the government will next take in hand the ruffians who tortured to death thousands of Union prisoners. The laws of civilized warfare must be vindicated; and some expiation must be exacted for the most infernal crime of the century. The guilt is of that character which it is impossible to cover by any legal perversion, or by any denial of the evidence. The laws of war, which require that prisoners should not be put to death, and shall be spared all needless suffering, are as distinctly set forth by all the standard authorities on the subject, and as universally recognized by Christian nations as any principles of public law. The fact that the prisoners in the hands of the rebels were subjected to unnecessary cruelties, which, in thousands of instances, resulted in death, rests upon proofs that exclude all possibility of doubt. Even if, in the spirit of extremest charity, it be allowed that the meagreness of the rebel commissary stores was such that the prisoner depots could barely be furnished with a sufficiency of wholesome food, there were other deadly cruelties than starvation, for which it is impossible to plead any such necessity. Nothing can be said in mitigation of the stripping of our prisoners of the apparel required for their warmth, of refusing them fire, of withholding pure water, of selecting miasmatic sites for places of confinement, of making those places mere pens, without roofs or any shelter whatever from the scorching suns of Summer, and the pelting storms of Winter; or any of the other hundred forms of maltreatment, all calculated to kill by inches. Give the rebels the benefit of every possible excuse in connection with their straitened means, and other peculiar circumstances, and yet the fact stands that thousands of Northern soldiers are buried under Southern soil who to-day would be rejoicing at home had they received, we will not say such treatment as did the rebel prisoners in our hands, but the treatment the rebels could have given, had they been disposed, even had their disadvantages been ten times greater than they were.

It is true that there may in some cases be legitimate doubts where the chief personal responsibility for these terrible crimes should rest. In respect to Capt. WERZ, for instance, the Commandant of the Andersonvi lle prison stockade, about to be tried, it may be shown that he went into his business of wholesale murder, on express instructions by superior authority. This, of course, will not exculpate him, yet it would fasten the prime guilt upon the higher official, whoever he might be, and make that superior even more worthy of death. If it shall be shown that the destroying of our prisoners, at any point, was due to regulations *prescribed* by the commandant of the department, or by the rebel Secretary of War, or by the rebel Executive, JEFF. DAVIS himself, no height of position should furnish any protection. Justice will not be done in these trials unless not only the immediate administrators of the cruelties be brought to punishment, but those who planned and ordered them.

It is manifest that this maltreatment must have proceeded from some general design upon the part of the rebel government. The fact that it was universal, shows that it did not come from the mere individual caprice of the men to whom the prisoner-pens, in the different parts of the "Confederacy" were intrusted. Again, a general plan is evident from the fact that no removal of any superintendent was made because of his cruelty. The abuses were notorious. The rebel Senator FOOTE made them a subject of a special resolution of condemnation in the Richmond Congress. The Richmond authorities were, unquestionably, just as cognizant of them as the Washington authorities were cognizant of the treatment received by the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Fort Delaware, and Elmira. The fact that they knew and did not check, makes it certain that they sanctioned, and probable that they positively directed.

The persons detailed for the charge of the military prisons in the "Confederacy" were men whose natural disposition specially qualified them for a brutal and base business. They had to be men of military rank, for their position was a military position; but they had neither the courage nor the personal respectability to fit them for the leaders of soldiers, and they easily suffered themselves to be made the instruments of a work which no manly nature could possibly have endured. It has been claimed by the apologists for the rebel government that these barbarities upon the living came from individual malignity, like the barbarities upon the dead after Bull Run, and that no people are free from individuals who have the nature of savages. The crime of the rebel government is not that such miscreants existed within its jurisdiction, but that it devolved upon them trusts involving the life and death of tens of thousands of helpless men. All this blackening of the character of the overseers of the prisoners, instead of relieving the rebel government, only adds to its condemnation.

It seems at first blush somewhat singular that JEFF. DAVIS should have planned, or tolerated, this system of murdering our prisoners, when we had a greater number of Confederate prisoners. A dead prisoner in his hands could not be given in exchange for a living prisoner in ours. But for nearly a year in the latter stage of the war all exchange was stopped in consequence of the refusal of the Confederate authorities to recognize colored soldiers as subjects for exchange; and it was precisely during that period that the Union prisoners were subjected to their most terrible privations. It appears to have been the policy of DAVIS to force our government to an abandonment of its policy of raising black regiments. He took the earliest opportunity to proclaim that all men of color taken prisoners from our armies would be sold into slavery. Our own government, of course, could not tolerate any such atrocity. It was bound, by every moral and legal obligation, to protect all who wore its uniform; and it had no alternative but to suspend the exchange until the rebel government should consent to give the benefit of it to all prisoners, irrespective of color. The rebel chief, it would seem, fancied that he could force our government to yield by inflicting intolerable suffering upon our prisoners. It is not at all unlikely that the expectation of securing the system of exchange that suited him was the principal incentive to the special cruelties that were dealt our prisoners during the latter part of the war. The cruelties of the earlier part of the war, which were less aggravated,, may have been graded to the more general purpose of disabling the prisoners from service after exchange, and of preventing new enlistments.

Of course, military tribunals will conduct these trials for the violation of the laws of war. They will have great latitude of investigation. Undoubtedly, they will determine not only the guilt of the particular executioners of all these dreadful atrocities, but whether criminality does not also attach to higher officials. Justice and public sentiment require that all who either devised, directed or executed this murderous system, should suffer the extremity of military punishment.

Capital and Labor.

We are glad to see that the workmen at different trades and handicrafts are meeting together extensively to discuss their interests, and are taking council one with another. The question of wages, the question of hours of work, the question of apprenticeship, the question of the relations of labor and capital, and other questions, temporary and permanent, will all be helped to a satisfactory solution by wise discussion, and by a comparison of views and notes on the part of all concerned. We think it would be well if those Societies and Unions which are composed mainly of the working craftsmen, would secure the attendance at their meetings of those who are employers, "bosses" and capitalists. Many misunderstandings would thus be prevented, many mistakes corrected, many theories tested at both ends. It seems from the proceedings of some of these societies that many of their members cannot get out of their heads the notion that capital is everlastingly and necessarily at war with labor, that employers are the natural enemies of the employed, and that it is the duty of one to organize for perpetual resistance to the other. It is curious enough that such opinions should exist in this country; but that they do, it needs but that one should attend any of these trade meetings to be satisfied. Freedom of discussion, however, if it be permitted, and a comparison of views between employers and employed, if it could be had, would soon rectify all such damaging errors.

The meeting of the "Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union, held on Monday night, deserves commendation for the freedom of argument on these points. It was addressed by the President of the Horseshoers' Association, the President of the Plumbers' Association, the President of the Plasterers' Association, and the President of the Painters' Union. One of the speakers "eloquently" delivered himself of the old absurdities concerning the enmity of labor to capital, the anxiety of capital to crush labor, etc., etc., and announced that "the capitalists were about to put forth their strength this Winter to crush down the workingmen's associations." Another of the speakers, however, (Mr. MCDERMOTT, President of the Plasterer's Association,) had clearer and sounder views upon the subject, and it is only by such intelligent discussions on the part of intelligent men that the members of these societies can be benefitted.

"We fall into a grievous error," said he, "by abusing capital and capitalists, and calling them hard names. All this abuse never amounts to anything. Capital is as necessary for us to live as the air we breathe. What creates labor but capital? And in the same manner labor is the parent of capital. Nothing on earth is valuable to man until the stamp of labor is imprinted on it. Now, a mania for strikes pervades all organizations. No sooner is a society formed than its members, without ever asking themselves if they owed any duties toward employers, at once wish to announce its existence to the world by a strike. Societies possess rights which they should unflinchingly maintain, and owe rights to the employer which they should never refuse. Wages are like the ocean—thus far and no further can they go. Suppose a strike succeed, what then? One strike puts up prices in every branch of business, and, of course, reacts on labor. Rather let us profit by experience; keep wages at a certain level and preserve our moral character. That is enough for any workingmen's society to attend to. Let each man be proud of his vocation, and commune with his fellow-workmen about everything relating to it. Disorganized, how can we know anything about our trade, about the state of the market affecting it? Organized, we learn the exact statistics of our respective trades, and regulate our ways accordingly. A certain class of growlers and quarrelers in societies force them to adopt arbitrary measures into unjustifiable strikes, and then they are the very first to back out, when brought face to face with the consequences of their rashness. Growlers are the drones in the workingmen's hive; they are ever snarling at the measures of others, ever complaining of cliques, ever breaking up confidence in a society."

SOLDIERS AND ORATORS.—It is pleasant to hear a soldier tell of his battles and a victor recount his triumphs. But we fear that the friends of Gen. SHERMAN, in the West, will not add to his fame by compelling him to deliver public speeches at the rate of two or three a week. We have published a number of these speeches, and yesterday we gave quite a lengthy one, which he delivered at St. Louis a few days ago. As is natural, they relate mainly to his own exploits in the war. During its progress he was bitterly averse to the correspondents who attempted to follow him and chronicle his deeds; and we judge now the reason was that he considered them ignorant as to the real part he played in the conduct of affairs. That part, it would seem, has been much greater than ever was heretofore supposed. Even in the earliest stages of the war, before GRANT had achieved a single victory, Gen. SHERMAN told HALLECK privately that the "perpendicular" of the rebel line in the southwest was the Tennessee River, and that it would have to be broken "physically by a perpendicular force." And so he goes on, narrating circumstances of the subsequent great campaigns in the Mississippi Valley, showing, at every step, how little these people know who attributed their success to the genius of GRANT.

Gen. SHERMAN has lately announced that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency; but if, in spite of his present resolution, he should be, we fear that his opponents would ruin his prospects by inducing him to take to the stump.

Fenian.

If there had been newspapers in the eighth century, when the wandering pirates of the Northern seas first ravaged the shores of the Green Isle, we should be able to ascertain when it was that Ireland began to organize societies to liberate herself, for doubtless even in those chaotic days there were demagogues and self-seeking leaders who were ready to traffic in national humiliation, and rise upon any wave of popular emotion that promised to hoist them into power or notoriety.

Far be it from us to speak with levity of Ireland or of her people. A lovelier or more desirable land does not bask in the sun—a more warm-hearted, generous people does not live. Nature has done her best for the land; Providence has been most liberal to the inhabitants, yet from the mythic days of St. PATRICK down to the present hours of THE O'CONNOR, can the most patient student point us to the period when Ireland was not oppressed, when Irishmen were not just about to establish themselves as a grand, free and independent nation? Will any one inform us of the day—from Anno Domini One to Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, in which the Irish people had no grievance? Some people take a keen pleasure in being unhappy, and, indeed, that spirit seems not only prevalent among, but almost confined to those who are naturally the most light-heatred and careless in their daily life. In this forever being unhappy, this everlasting downtroddenness, this perpetually reminding the world of their sufferings, our Irish friends certainly bear the palm. They have been the victims, according to their own showing, of enforced tyranny ever since they had a recognizable existence. The vikings from Norway, the dark-haired pirates from Denmark, the Anglo-Saxons of the Heptarchy, RICHARD STRONGBOW and FITZSTEPHENS, EDWARD BRUCE, bluff HARRY the Eighth, the English emigration encouraged by JAMES the First, the rough propagandism of OLIVER CROMWELL, with its terrible retribution for the preceding massacre of Protestants, the contest against WILLIAM of Orange, and so on down to the latest pugnacious assault upon some lonely English official, all go to heap up the mountain of oppression under which the Irish people groan and grumble, but which they seem to grow more and more incapable of shaking off.

Let us not be understood as speaking unkindly of the land or its people. We should heartily rejoice if to-day every native of the island could be sent back to its green shores, and there assist in establishing a nation as much more glorious and powerful than England than England is greater than Hawaii. But is it not time that the Irish nation (that is to be) gave the world something better than "societies?" Have there not been enough of United Irishmen, Men of '98, Peep-o'-Day Boys, Repealers, Ribbonmen, Orangemen, Fenians, &c.? We have waited a tolerable life-time, and have looked carefully through past history, without finding a single well organized, determined and continued movement toward the national independence so constantly speechified, poetized and promised by the representatives of the Irish people. Within the mere trifle of a thousand years they have undertaken a hundred revolutions, each one resulting more impotently or more ridiculously than the one preceding. And now in this latest attempt, what better promise do we have? Granted that the English government of Ireland is oppressive, that the people are over-taxed, not fairly represented, deprived of rights and privileges that common justice would accord to any other subjected race; admitting all these, what prospect of overthrowing such tyranny is presented by this latest sensational society, the Fenians? We might ask what right have they to organize rebellion against their own government in our neutral territory—but let that pass, since the love we bear to England is not likely to be diminished nor our own national character compromised by anything more serious than brag and bluster. We ask, how much more may the world expect from this formidable Fenian organization than from the United Irishmen of the last generation, or the repealing hosts that followed O'CONNELL? Naturally enough, on the occasion of a celebration (which was simply immense in its crowd of participants and miraculous in its perfect good order,) we look to the official address delivered upon the grand occasion, for some indication of the purposes and prospects of "the brotherhood"—we believe that is what they call it. This address we find to be the old stereotyped tirade, the same everlasting rehearsal of wrongs, mingled with the usual liberal amount of threats and vainglorious boastings. The only point that even appears to promise results different from the abortions of other days, is this:

"The position that I occupy in the Fenian Brotherhood is one that enables me, nay, of necessity compels me to have a knowledge of all its machinery, its strength, its hopes and its prospects; and I could tell you much that would cheer every true Irish heart and advance the cause with the cold and unbelieving outside the organization, but it would not be alone imprudent but criminal in me to do so, as the ears of our enemy are long and open, her spies are about even in this very city, perhapsin this very crowd. And though much her press pretend to sneer at the movement, I assure you the British Government has a very different opinion of it, for she is beginning to hear the rumbling of the storm that will shake, if not destroy her rotten old hulk from stem to stern.

This is enough. The Fenians are going to do it. Let little BRIAN BORHOIME and the great JOHN MITCHELL stand aside on the historic page. To be sure, they said the same things, (and the first kept his word to the Danes,) but it remains for the Fenians to cover the race with glory, and the pages of history with dazzling splendor. Perhaps we are a little dull in our hearing, for we have not yet discovered the rumbling of the storm that is to shake the rotten old hulk; but after such assurance, who can doubt that the storm is up and the hulk is being violently shaken? How long the British Government can stand under such a shaking, it is not for us to guess. We wait the alarming messages that should soon reach us per Atlantic Telegraph, (at five dollars a word,) to know the extent of the earthquake.

In the meantime, let our Celtic friends eat, drink and be merry; dance at Jones' Wood and elsewhere—mix a little lager with their usquebaugh, and keep a steady eye on that rotton old hulk. They had a splendid time yesterday; let their innocent jollifications be repeated many times over—speech and all.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.—The celebrations that are being held by some of our great colleges, in commemoration of those of their graduates who fell during the war, and in honor of those who have done service and survived it, deserve commendation, and their example ought to be followed by all the institutions of learning in the land. That at Harvard last week, of which the TIMES yesterday contained a full and admirable account, was altogether the most imposing that has yet taken place. It showed, so far as it went, and we know that the record in every other case would be essentially the same, how noble has been the patriotic attitude and practical action of the scholarship and intellect of the republic during its late crisis. It disposes of the wicked statement of the Copperheads that those who were learned and well-to-do contented themselves with urging others to rush to the battle-field, while they devoted themselves to selfish ease. The simple facts that out of 2,400 living graduates of Harvard (including the aged, sick, absent and all,) over *five hundred* voluntarily entered the service of the country, and one hundred of them fell in it, (not counting the wounded and sick,) furnish a sufficient answer to all the falsehoods and sneers about the matter. Ten fell at Gettysburgh, said Gov. ANDREW; seven fell at Antietam; five at Fredericksburgh, five at Cedar Mountain, five in this struggle, and as many more in that; and every arm of the service, military and naval, was represented; every rank, from Major-General to private, from Gen. WADSWORTH, who fell in the Wilderness, to private EMERSON, who fell at Chancellorsville. At this commemoration alone there were present twelve distinguished General officers who had graduated at Harvard, and, in the true democracy of New-England, they shared the honors of the day with those of their fellow-graduates who had done service as privates in the ranks. "God knows," exclaimed RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "God knows these scholars and idealists had no fury for killing their old friends and countrymen;" but "they exchanged the black coat for the blue," because of their all-dominating devotion to their country.

A commemoration somewhat similar to this noble one at Harvard is to be held by Yale; and, we trust, that the chief colleges of New-York will follow the example, and do honor to their *alumni* who have honored them on the field of battle. In every way possible we should for all time to come honor and serve the brave men who have fought in the war of freedom—aiding the families of the fallen, assisting the disabled, helping those who need employment to find it, and exhibiting our patriotism by always befriending those who saved our country.

BRITISH VIEWS ON PEACE AND WAR.—There were two letters in the TIMES on Monday from two able and philosophical correspondents, which incidentally expressed very different ideas on the same point. One of these letters was written from Ohio, by the "Veteran Observer," and the other from London, by the well-known American philanthropist "C. L. B.," who is now on a visit to Europe. The "Veteran Observer," descanting upon what he judges to be the policy, purpose and necessities of modern England concerning war, remarked:

"One thing is certain: Great Britain cannot afford to go to war with any great commercial nation; and, least of all, with the United States. I give great credit to Mr. SEWARD for his able and adroit correspondence with England; but we were never in danger of any war with her, for she dare not go to war with us. This was the simple truth, and every intelligent statesman knows it. The whole policy of England is now, and has been for thirty years, to disarm the hostility and jealousy of France and the United States, because she could not afford a war with either."

On the other hand, "C. L. B.," who has in London a closer view of England and its controling spirit, wrote thus:

"When Americans talk of 'England's dreading war;' of her being compelled 'to swallow mountains of dirt;' of her bearing everything and paying anything rather than have her commerce swept from the seas and her manufacturing population embarrassed, they are speaking of a Power which, small as its *habitat* is, is the pluckiest little nation and the richest in Europe. With the Englishman, pluck is a tradition. He would burn every ship, and sweep his factories into the sea, and arm every right hand, before knowingly he would submit to any wrong or bear an intended insult. We may be sure of that. The English are only ourselves, with a little more phlegm. Every American knows that the profits of a whole continent and the lives of a generation would be sacrificed before we would submit to an injustice from a powerful neighbor. It is precisely so with England. And we had better understand that the old fatherland is no contemptible adversary now for any one. The blood runs as strongly in the veins of her sons as it did in the days of Waterloo. She has hosts of strong men, and could put her millions in the field if it was a death struggle."

There are doubtless great elements of truth in the statements of both our correspondants, divergent though they appear. The first view takes into consideration the cotemporary policy of the British Government, and the real necessities of the British condition; the second view is based on the real spirit of the British nation, which, however, it must be remembered, in the long run creates and dictates national policies.

THE SALT MEADOW RACES SUSPENDED.—We are informed that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company have ordered their engine-drivers to suspend the amusement of trying speed with the New-Jersey engines on the meadow between the Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers. It is now ordered, by both companies, we believe, that the train nearest to the 1,500-feet signal-posts, as they approach either river, shall push ahead, and the one in the rear shall follow at such rate as to avoid even the appearance of racing. The railroads have done a simple act of justice to themselves and the public. It is well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS—VIRGINIA OPINION.

Referring to the newspaper paragraph which states that the returns in Virginia show that the regular Secession candidates have been elected, a distinguished Virginian in this city says, the spirit of the late elections in his State has not been fairly understood and represented in the Northern press. It has been alleged that Secessionists and rebel sympathizers have been, in many instances, elected to office. Admit such to be the case. It must be remembered that the elections which have taken place since LEE'S surrender have been alone for county offices; that these offices are in no sense political; that they are expressly, and from the nature of the duties, made exceptions from the disqualifications which apply to higher offices, that, in accordance with an usage which has long characterized Virginians, they have reëlected the old incumbents whom they have known themselves by previous trial, faithful ministerial agents. These men thus elected, and stigmatized as Secessionists and rebel sympathizers, have, in good faith, taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and have thus given the highest pledge of their fidelity and loyalty; and if men thus qualified are not to be regarded as fit incumbents of such ministerial offices, it is manifest that they must remain vacant in two-thirds of the State, unless it is thought wise to import them from the North. He was satisfied from his observation of the people of Virginia, that they were disposed to give an earnest and sincere support to the authorities of the Union; but they liked to exhibit their loyalty in their own way, and nothing in his judgment could more effectually repress that feeling than impertinent efforts to dictate to them the manner in which it best becomes them to manifest their love and respect for the Union.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Commissioner FISK, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for Kentucky and Tennessee, sends a report to the Bureau of Freedmen, dated July 20, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Kentucky is just now stirred to its bitter depths on the slavery question. A hotly-contested political canvass is agitating the entire State. The only issue before the people is a ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The devotees of barbarism cling to its putrid carcass with astonishing tenacity. Kentucky, I fear, will refuse to become one of the twenty-seven pall bearers required to bear the remains of the great abomination to its final resting place. Major-Gen PALMER, commanding department, has, by General Order, stricken the shackles from all slaves who will leave the State. His post commandants throughout the State are issuing passes to each colored person making application. Railroads, steamboats and ferry-boats are required to transport all who present the military pass and pay their fare. This order was issued on the 10th inst., and the result has been that thousands of the colored population have crossed the Ohio, and are now crowding the towns and cities of the States lying opposite.

The writer adds that he is daily looking for a breeze from Indianapolis and other Northern cities that may be experiencing this "black vomit." The emancipation and deportation general order, and the agitation attending the political canvass, has roused every colored person to the importance of striking for freedom, and men, women and children are generally upon the move for some place beyond the reach of their late masters. In many localities the most cruel and fiendish atrocities are being visited upon the slaves by their maddened and despairing ex-owners. Especially is this the case when the males of families have been enlisted in our army. Gen. PALMER has directed his Post Commandants to forward all parties making application for protection to Camp Nelson, and 500 were sent there during last week alone.

MINISTER FAULKNER.

Hon. C. J. FAULKNER arrived here last evening. He says he has been misrepresented by some of the newspapers; that he has been a Union man throughout the war, and had nothing to do with the rebellion save holding a position on Stonewall JACKSON'S Staff, which he did simply as a personal consideration for the rebel officers and for no political purpose.

TROOPS IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

But four regiments are to be left in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. TORBET, who only asked for three, that number of troops being deemed sufficient. The remainder of Gen. TORBET'S late command arrived here to-day, viz.: The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth, and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio.

MAN VERSUS WOMAN—THE DIFFERENCE.

The precedent established in the Harris case was partially reversed to-day in a cause tried before Judge WYLIE, in the same court in which Miss HARRIS was acquitted, and in part, by the same jury which decided that it is justifiable homicide when a woman kills her lover because he did not marry her. One HORATIO MALONEY loved and lived with FLORENCE WILSON, a pretty little woman, about the size and appearance of Miss HARRIS. FLORENCE vowed eternal love and fidelity to HORATIO, but she would keep company contrary to HORATIO'S expressed wish with a man other than HORATIO. So HORATIO inserted the blade of a small knife somewhere in the vicinity of the fifth rib of FLORENCE and made quite a scratch; and FLORENCE this afternoon told her story to the jury, who found HORATIO guilty, and he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Had HORATIO killed FLORENCE, it is understood the jury would have acquitted him.

PROMOTIONS OF GEN. KILPATRICK'S STAFF.

Majors—L. G. Estes, to be Colonel by brevet; E. E. Dunbar, Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. Captains—E. V. Brookfield, W. H. Day, E. M. Hayes, Majors by brevet. Lieutenants—Norman Lewis, A. J. Fuller, Wm. Hollingsworth, Wm. E. Wedmeyer, Charles McRae, Captains by brevet.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Secretary SEWARD and several members of his family leave here to-morrow afternoon, on the revenue-cutter *Northerner*, for Cape May. Gen. HARDIE left here this morning for New-York, where he will remain until Monday next. Gen. BANKS will reside permanently in Louisiana, and enter upon the practice of the law in the City of New-Orleans. Gen. BLAIR, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, is in the city.

MONEY FOR VESSELS.

Since the close of the war over one million dollars have been paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of sales of vessels sold by the Navy Department.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

A greater number of pardons were granted by the President to-day than were ever issued in one day before. No persons of note are included in the list.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

A CASE OF ROBBERY.

On the 5th of June, 1864, the Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the loan branch connected with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the latter a note, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue, of one thousand dollars each, were missing, and that he had exhausted all the resources at his command in endeavoring to find them. As they had not been signed by the Register or sealed, they could not be negotiated. The coupons, however, amounting to $108,000, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on the first of January and July in each year, and could be sold anywhere. The Solicitor of the Treasury, having employed two detectives of this city, it was not long before they fixed upon WM. W. WHITTLESY, a clerk in the loan office of the Treasury Department, as the guilty party, but it was not deemed advisable to make the arrest until more conclusive evidence could be obtained. Their suspicions were strengthened by the fact of his resigning his position in the Treasury in December last, and of his living sumptuously without ostensible means. On Saturday last the detectives proceeded to New-York, and captured WHITTLESY near the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street. He confessed his guilt, and stated to them where some of the coupons were concealed, namely, in the chandeliers of his residence, where they were subsequently found, but the bonds had been destroyed. On recovering all that was available of the stolen property, the detectives took their prisoner rapidly to Jersey City to catch the train. WHITTLESY quietly seated himself in the car, but soon after the train had attained its full speed, he hastened to the door, doubtless with the intention of jumping off, but was pulled back. Finding himself foiled, he endeavored to obtain sympathy from the passengers, by ac-

cusing the officers of kidnapping him. He was safely landed here this morning, and conveyed to the police headquarters. WHITTLESY had sold some $8,000 worth of the coupons, and made about $2,200 on the premium on the gold. He had no money when arrested, notwithstanding his high style of living.

TREASURER AT CHARLESTON.

The President has appointed BENJ. E. PRESSLY Assistant Treasurer of the Untied States at Charleston, S. C.

SELLING OFF.

The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense fleet at prices at about the government appraisement. The next great sales take place as follows: Boston, Aug. 1; Philadelphia, Aug. 10; New-York, Aug. 15; Mound City, Ill., Aug. 17; and Washington, Aug. 19. These sales will dispose of the larger portion of the fleet, which has taken so prominent a part in crushing the rebellion.

FORD'S THEATRE.

The Secretary of War, having occupied Ford's Theatre, has informed the counsel of Mr. FORD that he recognized the latter's right to compensation, and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for $1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, (the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission,) if Congress see proper to do so; if not, to return it in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depository of the rebel archives.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

One hundred and eighty-four patents were issued to-day.

THE TRIAL OF WERTZ.

Preliminary measures are in progress for the trial of Capt. WERTZ, formerly in charge of the Andersonville Military Prison. A large number of witnesses have already been summoned, and letters are constantly received from those who possess knowledge of the cruelties practiced on Union prisoners by this rebel commander.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. PERRY.

Gov. PERRY will leave here to-day for South Carolina, to enter upon the duties of his office.

ILENESS OF A NORTH CAROLINA DELGATE.

ISSAAC E. HOLMES, one of the delegation from North Carolina, is ill in Washington.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A number of leading railroad men from the South are here on business connected with their respective companies.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Increase of the Republican Party in Mexico—Death of Pueblita—Saltillo and Monterey Garrisoned by the French, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The steamship *Vera Cruz* has brought us news from the port of that name up to the 14th inst., and the dates from the capital reach to the 9th.

The solidity of the empire was being universally discussed, and in tones very different from the mellifluous accounts of the city orator which MAXIMILIAN then heard. An Orizaba journal complains that a year has passed and now we find that everybody and nobody are for the empire. "But this should not appear so surprising. The citizen gentleman of Moliere's comedy was forty years old before he knew that he spoke in prose."

Another paper, the *Ere Nouvelle*, complains that the government had not succeeded in disarming the enemies of the empire, by protesting its liberalism and trying to coax over the men of that party. In vain had a preference been shown toward them in the bestowal of office, so that their views as to the course they wished government to take might be clearly indicated. The *Ere* concludes: "These are undeniable facts."

The fact is that MAXIMILIAN cannot reconcile the parties who know well for what they contend. The old struggles of Europe between the exorbitant pretensions of a State church and an indignant people, are devasting the fields of Mexico as they have those of Germany, France and even every district of the old world.

Another paper thus sums up the state of parties: "The opposed parties, and chiefly the Liberal one, do not conceal their aspirations. Above all, the latter does not hesitate to propose submitting to the vote of the people the question of the continuance of the empire."

The French journal *Estafette*, of course, is for violence, as it generally is, and considers that the advice of the Conservatives should be adopted. These recommend the government to choose its friends and servants among the men who have given the empire proofs of adherence and fidelity. Which is their own portrait, as painted by themselves. "It should not be enough that a man is loyal and not compromised, to be deemed qualified to serve the State." It then gives a piece of good advice, but which the perplexed neophyte finds hard to put in practice. To keep aloof from the old factions, their leaders and banners; to think only of smothering the civil war, of exterminating the guerillas, of reforming justice, launching the country into grand undertakings, &c., &c. Nothing so easy as to give advice.

As for the fighting, news comes in from all quarters. In the district of Toluca the guerrillas are in abundance. Lately great alarm was caused by a band of fifty amongst the different estates.

In Tehuacan robberries are repeated; they are not scarce in Mexico, and in Puebla there are more than wanted. Never was there so much talk of robberies, nor have we ever heard of so many robbers being executed. But that is probable, for it seems a general rule of the Imperialists to call their prisoners robbers and to shoot them. In fact a reign of terror prevails throughout the country. After these frightful scenes they complain that those executed are like the seed of weeds, others spring up in abundance. But it must be always borne in mind that whilst they justly shoot miserable banditti, they treat in the same manner brave soldiers and upright patriots.

From Morelia we are told again of the capture of URUAPAN by REGULES, as before mentioned. Thence the Republicans marched on Taretan, which they entered without difficulty, because the garrison had fled to Ario.

The *Cronista* complains that the revolution spreads rapidly in Michoacan, when, according to it, there have been many opportunities to suppress the movement, but a certain influence has nullified the exertions of the government. Meanwhile the revolution is increasing in strength, getting possession of all and obtaining immense resources.

From Morelia later news represents that the Republicans had left Uruapan, as will be seen by the following dispatch from Gen. TAPIA, dated the 24th ultimo:

"Mr. Prefect-General CLINCHANT, from Uruapan, and with the date of yesterday, tells me the following: "GENERAL: I have arrived at Uruapan to-day at half-past one. The enemy, informed of my approach, had evacuated the city during the night. In spite of this, I have surprised PUEBLITA with about 40 men, in this place. I killed about 15, and amongst the dead are PUEBLITA and Major SALAS. I have pursued the rest of his troops who marched toward Patzcuaro. I have taken some wounded officers and others who had escaped from the Liberals after being made prisoners. I have ordered the wounded to be cared for; the rest come with me."

The freshet of the river at Matamoras has taken unusual proportions, extending through the neighborhood of Santa Fe and even of Matamoras. The force of the current occasioned an accident on the river. On the 21st the steamer *Mexico*, carried of out the channe by the current, struck against some object hidden by the water and sprung a leak. The passengers escaped, except the daughter of the Captain, who perished. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

In a letter in the *Cronista* is lamented the departure from Morelia of the French forces, composed of Zouaves, Chasseurs d'Afrique and artillery, who march toward Acambaro. A large force is considered indispensable in the capital of the department to protect the favorers of the empire.

Señor LONGUEMARE, agent of the Minister of Tomento, in Orizaba, has published a notice offering for sale the lands of Songolica and Piedras Biancas, in the district of the first-named place, and those of Oyo de Agua Grande, &c., in the district of Cordoba. These lands are fit for the growth of coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, rice and corn. The price is from one dollar to twelve shillings per acre, payable in annual sums during five years. No larger farm than one of 820 or 640 acres will be sold, the government holding a morgage till the first payment.

By Imperial decree, there is established in the capital a commission, to be styled "The Permanent Commission of Exhibitions and Protector of Manufactures." To it is intrusted the encouragement of national manufacturing and artistic exhibitions, as well as the care of seeing that the productions of the country are exhibited abroad.

We are told that the forces of Gen. PUEBLITA disbanded on learning the death of their leader, and that the French are in pursuit. These latter, the Belgians, and the Second of the line, are pursuing the Republicans toward Tejamanil. In that direction Gen. ORTEGA was carried on a litter, badly wounded.

In Yucatan the wild Indians attacked the barracks of Canot. Directly Gens. CASTILLO and GALVEZ started from Merida for the camp at Tehosuco and detached forces against the enemy.

The government have under consideration the establishment of large warehouses and a large banking establishment, both probably for Vera Cruz.

The *Periodico Official*, of Carmen, states that Gen. CASTILLO, in conjunction with the Prefect and the Captain of the war steamer *Brondon*, had organized a force to attack the Republicans in Palizado and Jonuta. This was composed of French, Austrians and Mexican soldiers; the command was given to the French Capt. JOUQUIERS, of the above-mentioned steamer. An expedition in boats went up the river Palizado, suffering greatly in its advance, but succeded in removing the palisades and obstructions placed in the river. On the 5th instant, at day break, the town of Palizado was entirely surrounded, when the well-known TELESFORO SALAZAR had just abandoned it.

Early on the 6th the expedition renewed its journey to the camp of the Republicans, situated on the other side of the river, opposite to the town of Jonuta, in some buildings on the estate of DON ANTONIO LARA. The Republican flag flying on the intrenchments announced that their enemy was there. Toward the close of the afternoon four canoes, towed by the steam canoe, ranged alongside the positions of the Republicans, the troops landed under a fire of musketry aided by the firing of a cannon. After an hour's fighting a four-pounder was brought ashore and put the Liberals to flight. Night fall, and a heavy rain, prevented all pursuit.

A singular proof of the increased power of the Republicans is found in the deference with which their leaders are now treated in the country papers. Before, they were only considered banditti; now, though refused their military title, the civilian courtesy of Señor (Mr.) is frequently accorded to them.

At Vera Cruz, on the 14th inst., it was stated that the troops under Col. JEANNINGROSS entered Saltillo on the 8th. The weather being very wet the same night, he started in pursuit of NEGRETE on the Monclova road. His cavalry overtook the rear-guard of NEGRETE on the following day, after a march of 12 leagues, at a place called "Las Yerbas," and a squadron of the red lancers was badly handled by the First Squadron of the contra-guerrilla force of Capt. NEY. If so successful, why did they return next day to Saltillo, as they did on the 10th. BRINCOURT had also returned to Parras; but what did he do with NEGRETE? Did he catch a Tartar? However, JEANNINGROS, with a battalion of the Foreign Legion, a squadron of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, the contra-guerrillas of NEY, 12-pounders and four mortars, guarded Monterey.

Major SAUSSIER, of the Foreign Legion, occupied Saltillo. The General is at Parras, and MEJIA's division has not left Matamoras.

Two important points of the frontier—Camargo and Piedras Negros—will soon be occupied, and the *filibusteros* are threatened with annihilation.

That reminds me of that very versatile warrior, CORTINA, whose flight into American territory, and his being allowed an asylum, provokes the wrath of the Imperialists, who declare it "a flagrant violation of the laws of neutrality and one of the deplorable events which may give rise to a quarrel."

As for CORTINA himself, he is said to be in the field. According to the *Estafette* he was encamped between the river and San Juan, ready to dispute the passage if LOPEZ attempted to move.

Letters from Monterey mention that several shops belonging to Spaniards in San Antonio Begar, had been plundered. A wagon-train belonging to Col. QUIROGA, going from Texas to Predros Negras was attacked on Texas territory, six wagoners were murdered and two others wounded, and 160 bales of cotton were burnt. All the cotton which leaves Texas for the frontier is captured and burnt, and the Imperialist writer does not forget to throw much of the blame on the Federals. However, in consequence of the disturbed state of Texas, crowds of commercial men were retiring to Matamoras and Monterey—out of the frying-pan into the fire. In reality, of course, they were alarmed rebels.

The road between San Antonio Begar and Piedras Negros is a pleasant one for travelers. Over sixty persons have lately been there murdered. Amongst the victims was a rich Spanish merchant, of San Luis, who, in company with three others, perished. CORTINA's people are blamed for the deed, but who knows, when party spite distorts everything. A clerk escaped and lay hidden for three days in the country. It took place on Texas ground between Rancho-Davis and Rome.

The Mexican papers mention that the stage which left Morelia on the 4th, was attacked and robbed in Querendaro, but the robbers were considerate and respected the mail. The same misfortune happened on the 3d to the stage which left the capital, and the mail bags taken, for it was a political attack by the guerrillas of Castillo; in fact, the papers confess that communication between the capital and the chief town of Michoacan is stopped, for the latter place is the haunt of the Republican bands.

Of personal news we hear of the death of the sister of Gen. SANTA ANNA; the arrival of the Portuguese Minister, Señor SOTOMAYOR, and the journey of Señor AGUIRRE to Piedras Negros. LARA.

Mr. Dana's Salutatory.

The Chicago *Republican*, of Monday, contains the formal notice of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA's assumption of editorial control. We give the article entire:

TO THE PUBLIC:

With a sincere feeling of gratitude for the surprising success which has thus far attended the present attempt to found a new daily journal in Chicago, and with warm acknowledgments for the many kind and flattering words of welcome given both to the paper and himself, the undersigned herewith assumes the editorial direction of the Chicago *Republican*.

It will be the first aim of this journal to constantly furnish its readers with the earliest, the most accurate, the most complete, and the most authentic News. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the execution of this design.

The *Republican* will also especially devote itself to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and particularly of the Northwest. Agriculture, Mechanical Invention, the application of Science to the development of the Useful Arts, and, above all, the establishment of new branches of Manufacture among the farming communities of this great and powerful section of the Union, will always occupy a large portion of our columns.

In the discussion of public affairs, the controlling purpose of the *Republican* will be to advocate and carry through those measures and policy that will contribute exclusively to increase and perpetuate the unity, the honor and the power of the republic. It will labor without ceasing for those vital prerequisites and conditions of genuine Democracy, universal education and healthy morals; for the purity of the elective franchise and its universal and equal enjoyment; for the promotion of integrity, patriotism and wisdom in legislative and executive action; and in every way it will endeavor to confirm, deepen and amplify those sublime principles of democratic freedom and republican government, whose living truth the signal blessing of Heaven has lately once more vouched by preserving the nation against the rage of half a universe of their inveterate and merciless antagonists.

In conformity with these general ideas, the *Republican* will continue to give to the Administration of President JOHNSON its cordial, but independent and discriminate support. Avoiding alike the extremes of blind laudation and of carping criticism, it will neither consider the rightfulness of an act to be determined by its being the act of the Executive government, nor will it hasten to believe that experienced, upright, enlightened, patriotic men like the President and the members of his Cabinet have become knaves or imbeciles whenever the winged rumor of a Washington reporter's office attributes to them some mysterious or improbable transaction. While thus sustaining the national administration, according to the measure of our ability, the *Republican* will never forget the duty of keeping alive and glowing that sacred fire of enthusiasm, and that spirit of patriotic and fraternal coöperation which, under God's providence, have given to the great Union party its momentous victories at the polls, and have thus enabled it to vindicate the integrity of the republic, and make the starry banner of liberty the only standard that waves over all the mighty and magnificent countries that stretch between the lakes and the Rio Grande, and have the Atlantic and Pacific for their eastern and western bounds. With the maintenance of that party, the safety of the Union and the dearest hopes of humanity are still identified; and to its wider progress and still nobler efficiency, let every throb of our hearts and every moment of our lives be unalterably devoted.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1865. C. A. DANA.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MAN.—The son of a well-known Federal official in Brooklyn (19th Ward) became so frantic on Monday last, in consequence of being discarded by the lady to whom he was paying attentions, that he swallowed a large dose of laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide. His mother was soon after informed of the rash act, and sent for the family physician, who, by the forcible application of antidotes, saved the young man's life. The only recognition the physician received for his services was a torrent of foul invectives—the would-be suicide declaring that no man had a right to prevent him taking his own life when the lady whom he loved called him a goose.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Saratoga Races.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 24.

The programme for the Second Annual Meeting of the Saratoga Association, is announced to come off during the week, commencing August 7.

FIRST DAY.—First race, the Travers' stakes of $50 each, with a purse of $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, 1¾ miles; thirty-nine nominations, embracing some of the best stock in the country. Second race, purse $850, for all ages; two mile heats.

SECOND DAY.—First race for the Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, for all ages, 2¼ miles; eighteen nominations, embracing three, four, five and six-year-olds. Second race, purse of $400 for all ages; mile heats.

THIRD DAY.—First race, purse $500, for three-year-olds, 1½ miles; winner of the Derby or Travers stakes, excluded. Second race, the Saratoga stakes of $50 each, purse of $500 added, for two-year-olds; 1 mile heats, nine nominations. Third race, purse of $300 for all ages, 1¼ miles.

FOURTH DAY.—First race, purse of $300, selling race, dash of 1¼ miles for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $1,500, (the highest price;) the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Second race, purse of $1,000, for all ages, three mile heats.

FIFTH DAY.—First race, sweepstakes of $50 each purse of $750 added for three-year-olds, dash of two miles; fourteen nominations. Second race, purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY.—First race, hurdle, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles three feet six inches high, four in each mile. Second race, purse of $1,000 for all ages, dash of four miles. Third race, purse of $500, for two-year-olds, one mile.

Already the principal parties are on the ground, and have their horses in training. We have already noticed the improvements of the course and its grounds, the extension of the grand stand and the erection of another, the erection of additional stables at the training-course, &c. Ample provision is made for the preservation of order by the employment of an efficient force of special policemen, and extra trains are to run from Albany and Troy each day. The display of private equipages already excels that of any previous season, and the "string" for the turf has levied its contributions from some of the best stables in the country.

H.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE, OF PHILADELPHIA VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

The second match of the series in which the Keystone Club have been engaged in this week, took place at Hoboken yesterday, in the presence of an assemblage of spectators numbering over three thousand, considerable curiosity being evinced to see whether the Mutuals would defeat the Keystones more than the Eurekas had done. As in all the games played by the Mutuals since their first and best game with the Empires, in June last, they played without HARRIS, MCSWEENEY, their swift pitcher, being in his place, and, as in the two previous games, the contest turned out to be a tedious one, in comparison to the lively play which characterized the first Empire match.

The fact is being fully proven this season that swift pitching is not the style of delivery for a lively and pretty game of ball, in which fine fielding is a marked feature, and those clubs who adopt it as a general rule of their play, tacitly acknowledge their inability to properly support good and square pitching by first-class fielding. The match, after the first few innings, ceased to be interesting to any. It was over three hours long, and dull and tedious in the majority of the innings.

Whether MCSWEENEY's delivery is a throw or a pitch, is a matter of but little consequence in either case. If the umpire does his duty thoroughly, and obliges him to pitch or throw for the striker, his balls can be hit without difficulty, and if the umpire is lenient, a long and tedious game is the result. It is to be hoped that in the two grand matches next week, the Mutuals will trust to their efficient corps of fielders to win the ball, and give us a duplicate of the beautiful display made in the Empire match, in the place of the three last matches they have played.

The Keystones showed a considerable improvement in their play since Monday, but still they were not up to the right mark, wild throws being far too prominent. At the close of the game the Mutuals hospitably entertained their guests, a fine cold collation being provided at PERRY's hotel, and afterwards they took them to the Lafarge House in two four-horse stages. To-day the Keystones play the Eckfords, on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

We append the score of yesterday's game:

KEYSTONE.	H. L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H. L.	Runs.
Mulholland	4	1	McMahon	3	4
Cope	2	3	Duffy	3	3
Dick	4	1	Devyr	5	2
Woods	4	0	Pattison	3	3
Wallace	2	1	Zeller	4	3
Malone	4	1	Goldie	2	5
Frazier	3	1	Brown	4	2
Brown	1	3	Wansley	2	4
Cuthbert	3	1	McSweeney	1	5
Total	27	12	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Keystone	0	1	2	0	2	0	4	2	1	—12
Mutual	0	4	0	6	3	2	9	0	7	—31

Umpire—Mr. SUTTON, of the Atlantic.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and DOUGAN.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly-catches—Keystone, 15; Mutual, 7.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.—The second eleven of these clubs play their first game together at Hoboken this season, and it promises to be an exciting contest. Next week the grand match of the year takes place—New-York vs. St. George's first eleven.

Pigeon Shooting.

There was a large gathering of the "crack shots" from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c., yesterday, at the Centreville Course, L. I., to witness the two matches between Messrs. HARTSHORNE and SIMPSON, at double and single birds. The matches were made for $200 a side, each event, at 25 double birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards bounds, 1½ ounce shot, find and trap for each other, pull for themselves. The second match was made on the same conditions, at 50 single birds. Each match to be shot off on the 25th July. In the first match, Mr. HARTSHORNE felled 27 birds out of 23 pairs; Mr. SIMPSON counted 22 out of the 23 pair, he shooting 7 pair double birds, while HARTSHORNE brought down 5 pair. Several private matches were shot off in the interval of the first and second matches.

Mr. HARTSHORNE also won the second match at single birds, bringing down 26 out of 45, to his opponent's 19 for the same number. This ended this long-talked-of match. The contestants are both amateur sportsmen, and considering the disadvantages they were under—a high wind prevailing, then a shower-storm, afterward a dense, heavy atmosphere—the shooting wes tolerable. Messrs. MEAD and RUSSELL officiated as umpires impartially.

THE SOUND VERSUS THE HUDSON.—The question whether the East or North River presents the greater advantages for country residences, remains undecided. If the test be the price to be paid to gratify a preference, the Hudson carries the day. Those who prefer a limitless water-view, yachting, bathing, fishing, may gratify their choice at a sale on the premises, on Saturday next, by P. C. BULKLEY, of the Clark Estate, at Rye, extending to and fronting on Rye Beach. Judge BRADFORD has already purchased one of the sites.

SKANDANAVISK POST.—This is the name of a weekly newspaper published at No. 170 Chatham-square. We understand that hereafter there will be a semi-weekly edition printed for the city and vicinity, the weekly edition being continued for the country. The paper is commended to the patronage of all Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians.

FIRE IN PIKE-STREET.—At about 8:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the attic of the house No. 53 Pike-street, occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. BURNETT. The roof of the building was burned off, and the damage will amount to $1,000. The loss of Mrs. BURNETT will be about $500; no insurance. The fire was caused by the ignition of benzine, with which Mrs. BURNETT was banishing bed-bugs.

DROWNED.—PETER FITZSIMMONS, aged 12, whose parents reside at No. 261 Stanton-street, fell into the river at the foot of that street last evening and was drowned. The body was recovered.

—THOMAS ZUKOWSKI, who has filled the important position of laboratorian at the Watervliet Arsenal for over thirty years, died at his residence in West Troy, July 20. He was a native of Poland, and was well skilled in his profession. His age was 64.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Testimony of Col. Hillyer and Mr. Geo. D. Kellogg.

The examination in the case of the United States Petroleum and Mining Company was renewed yesterday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Col. HILLYER was recalled and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF COL. HILLYER.

The witness, who was examined by Mr. D. D. Field, deposed that he had looked for a paper memorandum containing his accounts with Col. Mann, but could not find it; had no book account; believed he could find the memorandum. [Witness here examined various money checks—one dated Aug. 17, 1864, for $300; one dated March, 1865, for $300; one dated Nov. 17, 1865, for $300; one dated February 1865, for $50; and a draft dated Sept. 6, 1864, for $100, all drawn in Col. Hillyer's favor.] Witness deposed to the money having been drawn by him on some of the checks; remembered having received $30 besides the $500 he had obtained from Mann, as given in his previous evidence; the $500 note was made in July, 1864; had drawn on Col. Mann for $200 when witness was in Savannah: could not tell whether he had received certain amounts from Col. Mann till he had his bank book; Col. Mann kept his accounts at the Park Bank, and witness at the Chatham Bank; witness indorsed and got cashed a note of Capt. Mann, the Colonel's cousin, for Col. Mann's benefit; there never was any dispute between Col. Mann and himself about the accounts between them; and consequently he had no distinct recollection about them, as it there was any controversy between them.

Mr. Field here presented the following paper, which was received as evidence and marked Exhibit F:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO., NO. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1865.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, President.
W. D. Mann, Vice-President.
George D. Kellogg, Secretary.
W. C. Church, Treasurer.
W. S. Hillyer, Counsel.
P. O. Box No. 5,380.

Received of W. D. Mann, his draft for $3,000 on —— E. Gaylord, at 60 days this date. This is in full satisfaction of all claim of mine to the profits of any contract heretofore made for Mann's patent accoutrements, and I owe him $630, being amount overpaid by said draft, which I promise to pay on demand—said Mann assuming all liabilities due to parties in any way connected with said contract.
WM. S. HILLYER.

This closed Mr. Field's examination of the witness.

Redirect examination by Mr. Banks—Had received $3,400 on the checks he had named; there were three checks not indorsed by him; the last check for $1,000 mentioned by him from Mr. Marks he presumed had been paid to him; if he had not received that check, his net receipts would have been $2,400; Col. Mann received money from Mr. Gaylord on account of certain contracts for accoutrements; Col. Mann held two-thirds of the amount for himself, one-sixth for Boston parties, and one-sixth for witness; in the settlement with witness, Mann stated he had charged $2,000 on account of witness' subscription to the Oil Company; he then changed the amount to $1,000, and Mann had in that way $1,000 of witness in his hands to meet his subscription; that was on the last of April or the 1st of May; 1865, at the office No. 240 Broadway; in the first conversation with Col. Mann he did not speak of any specific lands, but alluded to the oil region; (witness here examined the manuscript inventory of the oil lands;) the lands called in that the Rising Oil Well were substituted in the circular by lots two and three, at the suggestion of Col. Mann at a meeting held in Washington; at the first conversation he had with Mann, he stated he and Stratton had contracts for $45,000 worth of oil lands, and he proposed to put it into a company, and raise that amount with $15,000 as working capital; Mann afterward showed witness the subscription paper (identified by witness) which he stated contained a list of the lands: had another conversation with Col. Mann, in which he told witness—

Mr. Field objected to the counsel opening new matter on the redirect examination—necessarily involving a new cross-examination, which would prolong the examination.

The question was then waived till Justice Dodge should decide on their admission, and a brief recess having been taken, the examination proceeded—subject to any future objection which might be made to expunge this portion of the evidence from the record.

Examination resumed—Had a conversation in May last at No. 240 Broadway, about the cost of the land; Mr. Kellogg was present at that interview; Col. Mann stated he had paid $10,000 for No. 1, $15,000 for Nos. 2 and 3, $5,000 for No. 5, $9,500 for No. 6; those amounts he remembered positively; think he said he paid $400 for No. 4, and that Nos. 8, 9 and 10 cost no more than the expense of procuring them; he said No. 7 cost $5,000; had several conversations with Stratton at the office in Broadway, but had no distinct recollection of it except so far as it related to the trusteeship and secretaryship of the company; had an interview with Stratton in Washington, in which he said that if he did collect the subscriptions from the members, he and Col. Mann would have to pay $15,000 to save the contracts the next day; the conversation about the trusteeship and secretaryship, in Washington, after the organization had been effected, was in regard to Mr. Stratton being recommended as secretary by Col. Mann; Mr. Kellogg had been recommended for the office by the Washington stockholders.

Witness then testified that the representations of Col. Mann induced him to invest in the company, and that he knew by Col. Mann's admission that some of those representations were not true.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

Mr. George D. Kellogg was then recalled and cross-examined by Ex-Judge Stuart. The counsel handed witness the paper marked Exhibit E, purporting to be a prospectus of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company.

Question—Was not this prospectus the same as the one issued by Col. Mann?

Witness—It is a copy of the original prospectus issued by Mann, with the exception that in place of Mr. Church as Treasurer, Mr. Hastings appears as the incumbent of the office. It also contained a sentence about oil being developed in Grafton, in Ohio.

Question—Is not this prospectus, issued by you in May, in pursuance of the authority of the company, the same, in respect to representation about the property of the company and the particular descriptions of the lands on it, and the progress of the work on them, as that originally issued by Col. Mann?

Witness—It is a republication of the original prospectus, except in the differences stated.

Question—You represented in this prospectus that the Grafton Well was being developed, and that several wells were going down there in that region; have you any knowledge to the contrary?

Witness—No, Sir.

Question—You stated in this prospectus, that the property had been purchased by forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination, by two of their number; is that true or false?

Witness—Col. Mann told me that in the early part of February, at his office, No. 240 Broadway; would not be positive as to the number of forty-five; but there were between forty and fifty in the company; no company had been formed at the time witness subscribed; was one of the number who originally formed the company; it was formed by filing a certificate of incorporation according to the laws; came in as one of the original subscribers; made an arrangement to do so in New-York; that subscription was made by taking part of Dr. Stevenson's share in Washington.

Question—Is it true, as mentioned in the prospectus of May, that the company had commenced operations in working oil from the lands?

Witness—From my information I believe it is not true; had the information that oil had been developed when the prospectus was issued from Col. Mann; had heard it after he subscribed; Mr. Albright acted as agent of the company; he is not at present in the service of the company; Albright first went out for the company to see the property, some time after the prospectus.

Question—Subscriptions were received on this prospectus since the 1st of May?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Question—And the office is still kept open?

Witness—Yes, Sir; Mr. Marks sent $600 toward the working capital of the stock, and I handed the amount to Mr. Hastings, the Treasurer.

The following telegrams were here presented as evidence:

ROUSSEVILLE, April 28, 1865.
W. D. Mann, No. 240 Broadway:
One hundred barrels, well struck this morning, at the foot of our ravine, only forty rods from our lot, called the McFadden Well. H. W. GOODRICH.

GRAFTON, O., May 1, 1865.
To W. D. Mann, No. 240 Broadway:
Struck flow of oil Brown Well, eighty-two (82) feet to Sand Rock. Come. C. STEBBINS.

They were marked exhibits F. F. and G.

Question—Assuming the part that Col. Mann telegraphed to Gen. Hancock that oil was developed on the Grafton property; is it not true that you telegraphed to Gen. Hancock about it?

Witness—I did not; I never telegraphed about the oil lands. I wrote about the matter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Chadwick and Gen. Hancock; I gave them a copy of the telegram shown me by Col. Mann on the subject; I wrote them I had seen a telegram from Col. Mann about the matter.

Question—Did you not write them the substance of the pretence, designated after "N. B." on the prospectus you wrote?

Witness—I believe I did.

Question—Now, Sir, is it true or false that the statement and pretence, designated by the letters N. B., (meaning "Take particular notice that oil has been developed on the Grafton property,") in operation of this company, true or false?

Answer—I do not know; my information was derived from Col. Mann.

Question—You still occupy the office No. 240 Broadway as Secretary of the company?

Witness—I am acting as Secretary of the company, and occupy Room No. 5 there. I regard myself as a squatter in the building.

The case was then postponed till 1 P. M. to-day.

The Milk Extortion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You ask for facts regarding the prices of farmers' produce in passing from first hands. Desirous of aiding you in the good work of ventilating the exorbitant prices demanded by city traders for articles of prime necessity, I give you herewith my experience of the cost and quality of milk in New-York, and at a point accessible by a three hours' ride. I have just taken board for my children at a farm-house about sixty miles from the city, and where the milk is as delicious as was ever nectar to the gods, and is as abundant as excellent.

The pastures after the heavy rains are unusully luxuriant, and even old farmers, with chronic propensities for complaint, are silent this season about drouth. These good people sell their milk twice a day to the agent of the city contractors, who, in a drive of half or three-quarters of an hour, can place his milk cans into the cars for New-York. And what do you suppose these farmers receive for this pure food? *Precisely two and a half (2½) cents per quart.* Surely, a ridiculously small sum, and a very inconsiderable part of our national debt. The price obtained for the milk in the city is ten (10) cents per quart, and makes a gross profit of *only three hundred per cent.*, paid by the consumer to the contractor. This would at first seem liberal enough, and after allowing a large margin for transportation and distribution expenses. But "with charity toward all," we may be justly sceptical whether three hundred per cent. is a profit sufficiently dilated and satisfactory to the human element that makes a contractor—I had almost said a constrictor. I believe, as regards some milk contractors, their propensity for craft and avarice is stronger than their milk is of water. These men may be doubtful about the advantage of water as a beverage, and ignore its uses for navigation and lavatory purposes, but as a substitute for any given quantity of milk they have abiding faith in it; and that their faith is accompanied by works, those of us who this morning looked at the thin blue liquid poured into the Mocha can testify.

Certain it is, that while sipping my coffee, and, being in a reflective mood, I was thinking, that if a contractor's patriotism equalized his selfishness, how easily and specdily the remaining shares at the *Herald* office, for liquidating the national debt, would be subscribed for; and how high on "the roll of honor" would be the names of the noble army of milk contractors. I think, however, the TIMES intimated, some time ago, that the shares were all taken; but, if I am mistaken, please call the attention of milkmen, with plethoric purses, to an investment which, if shared in, will alleviate the burdens of some of their victims, and perhaps mitigate the indignation of a community, justly incensed by their extortion. Assure them, further, that this scheme for liquidating the public debt is a stock which, unlike their own staple, is in no danger of being watered. L.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A LANDLORD.—Yesterday a Mr. WILLIAMS, a landlord at Greenpoint, appeared in Judge DAILEY's Court, and asked for a dispossess warrant against a family named SCHAPOFF, who occupy his property in Fourth-street. Shortly after Mr. WILLIAMS left the court, Mr. and Mrs. SCHAPOFF entered and asked for a warrant for the arrest of WILLIAMS, on the ground that on divers times since January last the said WILLIAMS had violated the person of Mrs. SCHAPOFF. The Judge is still considering the propriety of issuing the warrant.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day, devote five minutes to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is Health, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. Weakness is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants, and cling to this wholesome and unfailing Tonic and Alterative, as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would tell of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headache cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Save your Children from the too often

fatal effects of Summer Complaint or Cholera Infantum, by administering in time, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. No better or surer remedy can be found for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps or Cholera, being quick safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists.

Palpitation of the Heart is at Once subdued by the great vegetable sedative, nervine and tonic BIOKRENE. For persons of a nervous temperament and feeble constitution it is the only help. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair;* stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public;* it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Buttons! Buttons!! Buttons!!!
FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS—Put on and taken off in a moment by any one, without sewing eyelet, screw-rivet or cut in the cloth. Retailed at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S, No. 3 Park-row and No. 379 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere. A sample Bachelor's Box, containing a full assortment of coat, vest, pantaloon and overcoat buttons, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1 50. Apply, in person or by letter, to W. B. WATKINS, No. 80 Reade-st. Wholesale depot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare.
The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare, No. 694 Broadway.
The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare, No. 694 Broadway.
The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare, No. 694 Broadway.

To Mothers.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother.

Piles, Piles, Piles.—The bleeding or itching Piles permanently cured by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. Reference given to numerous persons in this city who have been cured. Agent No. 194 Bowery.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Three houses saved within two weeks by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph from burglars, who were secreted inside the house. E. HOLMES, 198 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

HYDE—PORTER.—At East Greenwich, R. I., on Thursday, July 20, by Rev. William Tatlock, of Albany, assisted by Rev. Dr. Crane, Rev. JOSEPH W. HYDE, of Armonck, N. Y., and MARY PORTER, daughter of the late Addison Porter.

SEARS—COLLINS.—In Tuthill, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 20, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., HECTOR SEARS, Lieutenant in the U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Washington, D. C., and Miss MARGARET ANN COLLINS, of New-Orleans.

DIED.

COOK.—At his late residence, No. 62 West 12th-st., on Monday, July 24, Rev. EDWIN R. T. COOK, Rector of the Wainwright Memorial Church.

The funeral will take place at the church, corner of Waverly-place and Hammond-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The clergy, the congregation, and friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAPMAN.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, July 24, ANNIE E. CHAPMAN, wife of James J. Chapman.

DUNLOP.—On Tuesday morning, July 25, ALEXANDER HENRY, only child of James and the late Martha Dunlop, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parent, No. 339 8th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bronxville.

FASSITT.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, July 24, JOHN MORTIMER, youngest son of Dr. Louis and Mary Louise Fassitt, aged 16 months.

HUYLER.—On Monday, July 24, MARY F., eldest daughter of James S. and Mary J. Huyler.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 235 Sullivan-st.

HUTCHINGS.—At his late residence, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, July 24, at 11½ o'clock P. M., JOHN HUTCHINGS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Evergreen Cemetery.

HEWLETT.—At their residence, Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 24, after a lingering illness, HELEN A., wife of S. M. Hewlett, aged 30 years.

The remains will be taken to Milwaukee, Wis., for interment.

HLASKO.—On Sunday, July 23, at Unionville, N. J., ALBERT C., late Commander of New-York Cadets, son of Mieczyslaw and Anna Hlasko, after a long and very painful illness, in the 17th year of his age.

☞ Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday morning, July 25, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at No. 22 Union-square, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

MORGAN.—At Eastchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 25, after a long and severe illness, MARIA A., wife of Charles Morgan, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. for Bronxville, at 10 A. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

PRICE.—On Monday, July 24, P. G. ELLSWORTH, youngest son of Dr. Edward V. and Margaret Price, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Charles-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 24, ROBERT ROBINSON, aged 15 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Order of Good Samaritans generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 107 Hamilton-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

SWIFT.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, July 23, Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT, late of the United States Army, in the 82d year of his age.

SWAN.—At Stonington, Conn., on Monday, July 24, after a short illness, Capt. THOMAS E. SWAN, aged 84 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

SCOFIELD.—At Sing Sing, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, July 25, HERBERT SAMUEL, only child of Demetrius G. and Lizzie H. Scofield, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Scofield, No. 330 East 30th-st., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, July 24, Rev. FITCH W. TAYLOR, U. S. Navy, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and naval officers on this station, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Carrol sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Hartford, New-Haven and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

TIMPSON.—Suddenly, of cholera infantum, GARY MOULTON, only son of Thomas W. and Sarah M. Timpson, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 26, from the residence of his parents, Morrisania, Franklin-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In hospital at Lynchburgh, Va., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864, JAMES HENRY VAN NOSTRAND, son of the late James Van Nostrand, in the 35th year of his age.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

STUDIO VAULT.

NOTICE.

Families about leaving the city for a season, will find very superior accommodations for the SAFE-KEEPING of

FAMILY SILVER AND OTHER VALUABLES
IN THE
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK VAULTS,
in the Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-st., between 5th and 6th avs. WM. A. CROCKER, Supt.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

AFTER A TRIAL OF TEN YEARS, RUSHTON'S (F. V.) VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY is pronounced to be a safe and certain cure. Be sure to get genuine, at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

N. B.—All our preparations have our name and address (No. 10 Astor House) in full on each label.

NEW AND PLEASING PIANO SONGS.
WE ARE COMING HOME TO-MORROW.
Song and Chorus. FRANK WILDER.
HOME THE BOYS ARE MARCHING; Or,
The Merry Bells are Ringing.
F. WILMARTH.
COMING HOME; or, "The Cruel War is Over."
Song and Chorus. CHAS. CARROLL SAWYER.
MY MOTHER'S SWEET GOOD-BYE.
Ballad. M. KELLER.
ELA, THE PRIDE OF MY HEART.
F. WILMARTH.
MOVE MY ARM-CHAIR, DEAREST MOTHER.
F. WILMARTH.
Price of each of the above, 30 cents, on receipt of which copies will be mailed postpaid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MINING AND ENGINEERING BOOKS
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
A large variety of works on the above subjects, among which are many rare and scarce works.
For sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERLY on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

KEROSENE COOKING-STOVES,
No. 206 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1863, numbered as follows: 386, 495, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38. WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$5,000 GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers: 42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2417, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, No. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes assessed on licenses, for the year ending May 1, 1866, and on incomes, &c., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, as amended March 3, 1865, has been returned to me by the assessor of the district, and that the said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

These taxes are payable within ten days from the date of this notice; and all persons neglecting to pay within this time will be liable to the penalties provided by law.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865. J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—law6m

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS, E Monroe County Bonds, New-York, Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.
CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

$25,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. B. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,100 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to I. K. BAILEY, No. 87 Gold-st.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND
NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS AND MELODEONS are being sold very low for cash, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine: condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the state of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson. JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a fine stock of first-class city-made furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; also, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, buffets, evergreens, centre-tables, extension fancy tables, hall-stands, &c. Sale absolute.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers, two days before, and in bale at stores Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and 15 State-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 8 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.

PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27½ in. diameter; stroke, 26½ in. diameter.

PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.

BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the

HEATH HOUSE,

at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,

EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.

This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.

This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.

It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.

Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH, JOHN MARSH, THEO. LITTLE, Executors.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:
3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.

Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	466 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING,
CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 208 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment of ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany falling-leaf table, mahogany work-tables, gilt frame looking-glasses, gilt frame engravings, window shades, mahogany high-post bedstead, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, tête-a-têtes in hair-cloth, mahogany washstands, &c.; also, china crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANDREW M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will sell at auction at the rooms of BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 694 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., the remaining assets of the estate of the late firm of Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., of the City of New-York, consisting of notes and book accounts, of which a list and statement may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
LOWELL MASON, Jr., Assignee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner Whitehall and Bridge-st., NEW-YORK CITY, July 25, 1865.

ATTENTION JUNK DEALERS.

Will be sold at public auction, on the barge *Atlas*, at Pier No. 52, North River, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., about 12,000 pounds of worthless grain sacks. Terms, cash on delivery in government funds. The property to be removed within 24 hours from time of sale. S. D. BURCHARD, Captain and A. Q. M.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, at Whitestone Steamboat Landing, Long Island, 55 plots of ground. Persons wishing to attend the sale can take the *Sylvan Grove* from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, at 10 o'clock A. M.; or the cars of the Flushing Railroad at 11:30 o'clock A. M., from Hunter's Point, and can return by the steamer at 3.30 o'clock P. M. or the Flushing Railroad. For further particulars apply at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PASCHAL S. HUGHES and ABRAHAM CREHANGE, Plaintiffs, *against* ADOLPHE LEWIN and SIGISMUND SIMON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served)—U. S. Rev. stamp 50c., canceled—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 William-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 10th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the cost of this action.
STEPHEN E. BURRALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, on the 10th day of June, 1865.
je20-law6wT.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—FISHER AMES FISHER and SETH S. BARNES, plaintiffs, against SMITH J. EASTMAN and ——— STEVENSON, composing the firm of "Eastman & Co.," defendants.—U. S. Int. Rev. stamp 50c., cancelled.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars, with interest from June 20th, 1865, beside costs. RICHARD C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

Take notice, that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of June, in the year 1865.
je28-law6wW R. C. UNDERHILL, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. CROMWELL & MUNROE.
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-law10wW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE AND DESIRABLE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A half interest in a well established business, doing the largest trade in their line in Jersey City; cash capital required, $8,000; or one-third interest for sale at equivalent rates. Address Box No. 355 Jersey City Post-office.

$50.—I AM DESIROUS OF GETTING into some business where this amount would be useful; young, active and strictly honest, I would like to form a connection with some party similarly qualified, in a respectable, remunerative occupation. Address INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE, Station D, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS OF NEW-YORK CITY OR VICINITY—Wanted immediately, a party with facilities for turning out good work rapidly, to undertake the manufacture of machines weighing about 500 pounds. Address, stating location and facilities, MACHINE, Box No. 2,854 Post-office.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND FORGE shops for sale on easy terms; doing an extensive, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—PORTABLE ENGINES, IN GOOD working order; part cash; balance stocks, merchandise, pianos or real estate. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT OSCILLATING ENgine, built at the Allaire Works, of about one hundred horse-power. Address J. H. ST., Box No. 1,865.

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

COAL, TIMBER AND OIL LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1,800 acres of the finest COAL, TIMBER and OIL LANDS, situated in the great Phillipsburgh Coal Basin, in Centre County, Penn., and less than two miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. These lands are underlaid with heavy veins of the finest quality of a rich fatty bituminous coal, very superior for generating gas, coking and manufacturing oil, &c. A five feet vein is now opened on the tract.

The White Pine on this tract is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, and the Hemlock at 7,000,000 feet; the former netting $10 per 1,000 feet profit—the lumber alone thus paying much more than the cost of the property. The improvements consist of a large new two-story steam saw-mill, capable of cutting from two to three million feet annually; one lathe, three shingle mills, all in operation, and in complete order, together with three new houses, all put up at a cost of from $15,000 to $18,000.

An Oil Company has been formed, who have their engine on the ground, a derrick up, and are ready for immediate operations; all within sight of these lands. Numerous oil springs abound in this basin, and paying wells are located in the same geological range.

For a circular, please address,
D. S. CADWALLADER,
No. 108 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale lands in the Ferrago Tract situated in the Townships of Manchester and Dover, in Ocean County, New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad runs through the tract, rendering easy access to either city.

This land is well adapted to most agricultural purposes, and especially for fruits and vegetables. The cranberry and grape culture is very successful and attracting much attention for both, which is as well adapted as any in the country.

The streams and springs of water are frequent, pure and never-failing. The climate mild, early, and very healthy.

Several gentlemen are now preparing lands recently purchased for fruit farms.

Early applicants can have such quantity of land as they may desire. The price reasonable and the terms made easy. Apply to WM. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

60,000 ACRES OF IOWA, WISCONSIN, Illinois and other States lands $1 to $20 per acre; large farm, 500 acres, including valuable factory property, for sale at a bargain; several beautiful places at and about Summit, N.J.; a great variety of farms, country seats and residences, all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange very liberally.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

DESIRABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE— One-eighth of four acres of land, in fee, on Pit Hole Creek, near Howarth's Mills.
Two acres in fee on Oil Creek, near Titusville.
Seventy-five acres in fee on Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn.
Apply to J. S. PECKHAM, Treas., Utica, N. Y.

100 ACRES FINE LAND; ELEGANT two-story house and out-buildings; orchard and fruit; stock, crops, mowing-machine; all in good fence; 32 miles in New-Jersey; for sale or exchange. Also, 40 acres; house and barn; orchard, &c.; horse, 2 cows, pigs and poultry; wagons, hay, oats and corn; for $3,500.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM, OF 38 ACRES, south side Staten Island, 8 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; water front of about 800 feet; price $12,000; one-half on mortgage if desired.
Permits of A. JOURNEAY,
No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENSACK, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE— 30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,100 to $8,500. Also, 700 East New-York and 300 Ridgewood lots, at $150 to $350. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. Easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE COTtage house, on Locust-avenue, with one acre ground; finely located, in full view of the Sound. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, good soil, fruit and timber abundant; one mile from Creamers, and commands a fine view; will be sold cheap. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—A VERY COMplete brown-stone front house, in a first-class neighborhood; possession to suit. Apply to P. CARRIGAN, 3d-av., near 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, JUST COMPLETED, ON Westchester side of Macomb's Dam, twenty minutes drive from Central Park; is partially furnished; contains a range and marble mantels; an abundance of fruit on the place; rent $125 per month, or $600 to 1st April. Apply to KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished house, between 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; must be high stoop and well furnished. To take possession from Sept. 1 to May 1, 1866; best reference given. Address Box No. 646 General Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMIly of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF HIRING a modern built house, with all improvements, suitable for a small family of three adults, situated pleasantly above 20th-st. and below 50th-st., 2d and 8th avs.; house may be either furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating rent, &c., J. H. B., Box No. 4,358 New-York Post-office. Possession Oct. 1, or sooner.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—IN A private family, in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, wife and three children. Address R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A small family, in a good neighborhood; west side preferred. Address N. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large building with some yard room, for a manufacturer. Address O. P. R., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, in a private family of refinement at No. 170 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying EAR CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured ear corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds. ———."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled. ———, ———."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.
A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.
JULY 17, 1865.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled camp-us. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in a family where few or no other boarders are taken; must be within 30 miles of New-York, on the Sound or North River; if suited with accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address E. L., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN AN hour of easy access to this city, board for a gentleman, wife, infant, nurse and coachman, with stable accommodations, and where a generous table is spread. Address "IRON," Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—ONE OR two families can be accommodated with good-sized rooms and board, about three-quarters of a mile from the steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of Mr. T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, CONN. Two rooms will be vacated Aug. 1. The locality is pleasant and healthy. Price, $6. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT.

Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.
N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY PONY; SOUND and perfectly kind in either harness or saddle. Can be seen at MARTIN & CALAHAN'S stables, No. 433 4th-av.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA..........SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE........(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building)........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.......Aug. 18
EUROPE........A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.......Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 00
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 00
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY........July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY........Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA— FOR LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 9th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GRUMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The UNITED STATES will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent state-rooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT— Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY.
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 27, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $50. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30—2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M. Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL-ROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

DOCTEUR FRANCAIS—E. MONCHEL, No. 710 Broadway, Elève de Ricord.—Traitement des maladies croniques, rhumatisme, goutte, spécialité pour toutes les affections des organs génitaux et des vires urinaires, hydropisie, pierre et gravelle. Consultations de 10 à 4 heures, et de 5 à 9 le soir. Cabinet spécial réservé aux dames. Guerison certain des leucorrhée, partes, débilité et faibleuse.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, July 25, from Maiden-lane, about 11 o'clock A. M., a gray MARE, about 15 hands high, long tail, with a business WAGON, with leather top, oval glass side lights, box body, with round corners, made by J. D. Voorhis, 58th-st. and Broadway; his plate on the cross-bar behind; one spoke sawed out of one of the hind wheels. The above reward will be paid for her return to
STEWART & SMITH, No. 113 West 33d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!

AT
WINTER GARDEN,
Mr. STUART having kindly ceded the theatre to Mr. BARNUM for a limited period.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The grand Spectacular Pantomime
THE GREEN MONSTER;
OR,
THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
SPLENDID SCENES, COSTUMES, &c.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to Pantomime,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
IN ASTONISHING PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM.........."Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA.........."Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA.........."The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
OF THE
TALENTED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success the past week has been
MOST GENUINE AND ENTHUSIASTIC.
Houses crowded to overflowing with the
BEAUTY AND FASHION
of the metropolis, nightly testify by the
HEARTIEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF APPROBATION
to this young artist's
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE
in the delineation of
IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.
His wonderfully great success on both sides of the Atlantic justly entitles him to a place in
THE FRONT RANK,
SIDE BY SIDE
WITH THE GREATEST COMEDIANS OF THE AGE.
He will appear every evening during the week as
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
in Mr. W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's popular novel of that name.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK.

EIGHTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 108TH and 110TH-STS.
PROPRIETOR..........PAUL FALK.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, July 26, at 4½ o'clock,
SIXTEENTH FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT,
Under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS.
A new and brilliant programme will be presented.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

A RECEIPT FOR THE CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, which can be put up by any druggist, mailed free on the receipt of $1. Address GEORGE L. McNARE, New-York Post-office, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTEENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

SUCCESS! GREAT! GREATER! GREATEST!!! OF THE YOUNG AND FASCINATING
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by the eminent actor,
MR. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 25 and 26,
by special desire, and owing to its great success,
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU,
in which both artists will appear; also,
THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
Milly (with song)..........Miss Kate Reignolds
Algernon (for this occasion only)..........Mr. G. D. Chaplin
THURSDAY—PEG WOFFINGTON.
SATURDAY, July 29—Reignolds' third matinée.

LECTURES.

LOOK! LOOK!

Rev. S. M. LANDIS, M. D., the greatest orator in the world, will speak at Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Secret to Happiness*. Come early, if you wish a seat. He is the man to draw crowded houses.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION will be debated at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on THIS and every WEDNESDAY EVENING till further notice, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A large majority of the company who participated in our excursion of the 6th of July are very anxious to have it repeated at an early day as possible; you are requested to call immediately at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, to make the arrangements.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Col.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,

EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865*.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.
REFERENCES:
Bishop Potter, Hon. Mr. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. W. Hunt, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. Erastus Corning, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Dix, Prof. Horsford, Henry Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals.
MRS. M. L. READ,
MISS M. E. BROWN,
MISS M. L. McCLURE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, under the care of Misses Harrison and Ranney in the Day Department and Mrs. Newton in the Boarding Department, will reopen Sept. 13. Address as above.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

DEER-PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. For circulars, address
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

A LADY (GRADUATE) HAVING TAUGHT very satisfactorily, English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and music, would devote several hours daily to instruction in the above, either in a school or family, in lieu of board; a position where the advertiser could enter upon her duties immediately would be preferred; excellent testimonials as to capability, etc. Address, during one week, L., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING school, near the city, a resident English teacher, to take charge of the classics and preparatory course for college; an Englishman preferred. Address Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., Care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS AND Assistants for schools and academies throughout the country. See Tuesday's *Times*. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

EMBLEMATIC SIGNS OF EVERY PROfession, block letters, &c. S. T. BAILY, removed from No. 5 Chatham-square to No. 14 Division-st.

THE FENIAN BROTHERS.

THEIR MONSTER GATHERING YESTERDAY

Thirty Thousand Men and Women Dancing in the Woods and Shouting for Ireland.

A SIX-LEGGED CURIOSITY.

Address of W. R. Roberts--Ireland for the Irish.

A Day of Merriment, Amusement and Prophecy.

We are becoming a Nation of Pic-Nickians. Sunday schools, churches, target companies, brothers of every name and degree, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and colored persons, one and all, spread themselves and their table cloths regularly once a year in the open air, where, to the merry music of blatant brass and deafening drum they dance and celebrate their souls. We had passed safely and serenly through an entire week of Teutonic feest, and were about settled in dull routine when huge pieces of pasteboard, gilded and grand, requested the honor of our presence at another monster festival, an Irish celebration, a Fenian demonstration, at that Schildknechtian Paradise, Jones Woods.

Monroe doctrine, Ireland for the Irish, Yankee Doodle, Erin go bragh, and all that sort of thing, slightly mixed, floating in dim vision before us. We remembered the ancient history of Ireland ere the tramp of Saxon Hosts o'ertrod her green soil. We knew that since that time the residents of that bright particular gem of the sea have had an insane idea of repossession, actual and of right, we knew that our Irish-American friends or foes, as the case may be, have rested uneasy in their beds since their earliest cradle, and we knew that a tremendous organization of brothers and knights existed in this country, whose openly avowed intention is to reconquer Ireland, wrest her from the firm grasp of Her Brittanic Majesty, and sing the ancient war songs about the bog fires of the ancient haunts. We knew all this, but what it had to do with a pic-nic was beyond our comprehension.

In order that we might be enlightened for the benefit of our readers, we determined to go. Our Celtic friends are warmhearted and impulsive. They are fond of whisky, and are apt to indulge in a little ground and lofty tumbling at these festive gatherings, so that it is just as well for a man either to keep away entirely, or else go in and trust to luck. Joining the tremendous crowds, the actual processions of Fenian Brothers and Sisters, and Fathers and mothers, we started for Jones' Wood. Passing innumerable blind men, some of whom had wives and others fiddles, rejecting the thousand and one outside shows which endeavored to attract us, we pressed through the gate and found the woods alive with people. Gallant soldier-boys of the Ninety-ninth Regiment paced slowly and watchfully up and down the walks, Capt. Hart's policemen attended to the platforms and hotel, Mr. Schildknecht's private police looked out for the bar-room, and the detectives overhauled any quantity of light-fingered gentry who plied their absorbing vocation with industrious ingenuity. The platforms were crowded. A dance is a dance all the world over, and so far as we could see there is no difference between the heeling and toeing of a Fenian couple and that of any other. Candor compels us to state that although the Fenians may be and doubtless are great people in their way, those of their order who yesterday promenaded, all were not people of high degree. With the exception of some of the officials and a few military people, there was no one there of note or prominence in any way, shape nor manner.

THE MEN,

so far as we could judge, of this organization are young, impulsive, hard working Irishmen. Quite likely they love the ould country. Most likely the majority of them never saw a foot of her soil, or if so it was when they were too young to know anything about it. The natural desire of an Irishman, uneducated and youthful, is to oppose somebody or something, and the natural enemy of the same individual is merry England. Sucking in with their mother's milk a strong and implicit belief in all the stories of governmental and local oppression, the celtic infant partakes of its parent's hatred and its country's indignation; the Irish-American infant while performing the same natural operation, inherits not alone the Irish hate but the American vim, and when the two babies have grown up and meet at Jones' Wood or any other place they are apt to clasp each other's hand, drink together to the health of Ireland, swear mutually that she shall be free, take the oath with sugar many times, and finally in one close embrace sink slumbrously upon the ground, unless haply they indulge in a game of fisticuffs for the fun of it, and are—carried off by a policeman. Yesterday there were no rows. This will seem strange to those who regard our Irish friends as mere warriors, but the fact is, many of them went to the war, where they got all the fighting they cared for, and now they are on their good behavior. Young men in black caps and linen dusters abounded; they smoked fearfully vile cigars, drank much rum and danced themselves wet. They had a real jolly time, and we presume, returned to their several residences quite sober at an early hour this morning.

THE LADIES

varied. There were very many of the glentler sex on the grounds. The hotel parlors swarmed with them, so did the platforms, the groves and the various little nooks about the place. Some of the prettiest, some of the homeliest women we ever saw, graced this monster gathering of Fenians yesterday; but why will they take so many babies and little children with them? One does not care to dance with a lady whose baby is rudely drawn from the maternal fount, whose little ones, with face and hands gingerbready and perspiratory, contort with disgust as they scream for their "mammy," who whirls gracefully in the maze before them. But it makes no difference, they will take the babies. The young Irish girls who danced and flirted, and talked, and romped, and sat in the swings, and played pretty little games on the greensward, were mainly shop girls, work girls of various degree. To their credit it should be said that their conduct was in eminent good taste, their demeanor as ladylike as their actions proper.

There were various

MODES OF AMUSEMENT

developed at this pic-nic. Dancing was, as always, a prominent feature. The two immense platforms were crowded all the time, and the bands were allowed no rest. Quadrilles and fancy dances followed each other in rapid succession, and as one throng of active men and maidens became tuckered out, a second, anxious and eager to go in, took their places. The dancing was not of the most elegant nature, perhaps; it never was at any pic-nic that we remember; but it was very enjoyable. Swain with swain in closest embrace lovingly meandered from point to point, or with three hops one way and three hops the other induced freest perspiration, or in long-continued romp rushed through the mysteries of the Virginia reel. Tired the blushing damsel rested on a bench, gallant the linen-dustered Fenian rushed for two plates of ice-cream and two tumblers of cobblers. Then came rest, refreshment, and fresh resolve that Ireland should be free; after which, another dance.

Next to the dancing we are inclined to think that the

SIX-LEGGED ANIMALS

drew the greatest crowd. We say animals rather than animal, for a reason which will be obvious in the sequel. At the door of a canvass tent romantically placed on the skirt of the wood, stood a semi-civilized individual, who, with constant gesture, pointed to a portentous figure on the tent. Struck with wonder we cheerfully disbursed ten cents and went in to see the show. Face to face with us stood apparently a heifer. Her face was beautiful, her eye full of soft longing and repose. We said what a sweet-faced cow. Examination demonstrated, however, that the animal was on the right side a singular combination of a fully developed, perfect cow and bull; on the left side we found protruding the lower half of another animal, whose perfectly formed back and body terminated in the two legs of a second bull-calf, while underneath the skin of the cow the hand can trace the upper portion of the calf, whose head rests upon her backbone. The functions of nature are performed regularly by all three of the organs; the one external head provides eyes and ears and mouth for the whole. "What-is-it?" may well be applied to this monstrous progeny. Barnum should certainly secure it, for its like was never before seen on the earth nor anywhere else. The—what-you-may-call-it, eats everything and drinks everything, wine, lager-bier, whisky, rum or whatever; whether the udder would furnish, after whisky diet, full rations of milk-punch we know not, but that the combination is the most extraordinary we ever saw, there is no doubt.

While, however, the great business of the day with the thirty thousand people there was fun, there was much done of a more serious nature. The Committee on Reception were in session at the hotel during the day, for the purpose of attending to invited guests, among whom were the Head Centre, John O'Mahony; the orator of the day, Wm. R. Roberts, Esq.; Wm. F. Delany, Central Organizer; Jas. Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia; W. J. Hynes, Central Organizer; J. P. Walsh, Central Organizer; James Brannan, Central Organizer; P. Bannon, of Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Doody, of Holyoke, Mass.; Wm. Sullivan, of Tiffin, Ohio; Michael Scanlan, of Chicago, Ill.; Horace Greeley, Moses S. Beach, Col. C. S. Halpine, H. O'C. McCarthy, Wm. Griffin, P. A. Collins, A. S. Morrison, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. R. Welch, Capt. J. B. Kirker, John Keegan, Member of Assembly, Col. P. J. Downing, Michael Scanlon, Judge Connolly, Hon. Charles P. Daly, F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, Richard O'Gormon, Benjamin Wood, Judge McCunn, &c.

Every member on the ground belonging to the Brotherhood was ordered to consider himself on duty, and to hold himself in readiness to obey any order of the officer of the day, (Capt. Joseph Lynch, Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment.) The details for guard and police duty reported to the officer of the day at 9 o'clock A. M. Guards, which were relieved every two hours, were posted at the entrance to the "Wood," at the fences and alongside the East River, and every precaution was taken to prevent the ingress of improper characters of either sex. Of course, these guards did the best they could, and, in consequence of the arrangements, the very best of order prevailed; but, as at all other times, there were hosts of pickpockets, male and female, while many of our erring sisters displayed themselves to good advantage on the platforms.

Mr. Wm. R. Roberts, of New-York, was designated as the orator of the day, and at the appointed hour a procession was formed, at the head of which marched the State Centre, Mr. James J. Rogers, followed by officers of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, the Corcoran Legion and members of the order. After a few words of introduction by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Roberts spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. R. ROBERTS, ESQ.

Fellow Countrymen and Brothers: Your partiality, more than your good judgment, has placed me to-day in a position that I wish were occupied by a better and an abler man. Accustomed to the practical pursuits of mercantile life, I am ill-qualified to entertain you with beautiful figures of rhetoric, or flights of the imagination, which, however valuable they may be to an orator or a poet, are worse than useless when judged by the rules of multiplication or addition, and are neither pleasing nor profitable on the balance sheet of a ledger. Though on ordinary occasions of speech-making, these qualities may be useful and entertaining, I am not sorry if on this occasion I lack these great essentials, for the time and the occasion need plain common-sense talk, and plain practical measures. We require facts not fancy, dollars as well as sympathy, muskets not advice, and bullets in place of words. We need, my friends, stern and determined men, and generous and brave hearts, who, when the hour of trial comes, will prove their faith and love by deeds; will be free with their means and self-reliant in the justice of the cause, and their own right arms. Had I no other motive than that of your gratification, or my own inclination, I would not be here to-day, speaking, or taking part in this demonstration; but I have other motives and other purposes in addressing you. The time has come when every Irishman who loves his country and believes in the ultimate independence of his native land, must take his place beside the Fenian Brotherhood, in asserting that Irish liberty can only be won by fighting for it. The time has come when Irishmen must take sides, and those who are not with us are against us. Cowardly doubts and timidity must give place to courage and confidence in ourselves and our power. It will not do to say "I would sacrifice my life for Ireland, if it would save her; I would spend my last dollar in her cause, if it would do her any good," when you will neither give, nor assist those who are giving the one and will risk the other. The man who holds back now, shrinking and doubtful, is no warm lover of his land, and his patriotism is like the poor Irishman's blanket, too short at one end and not long enough at the other. Though an humble and unpresuming member of the Fenian Brotherhood, the position that I occupy in it is one that enables me, nay, of necessity compels me, to have a knowledge of all its machinery, its strength, its hopes and its prospects; and I could tell you much that would cheer every Irish heart, and advance the cause with the cold and the unbelieving outside the organization, but it would not be only imprudent but criminal in me to do so, as the ears of our enemy are long and open, her spies are about even in this very city, perhaps in this very crowd. And though much her press pretend to sneer at the movement, I assure you the British Government has a very different opinion of it, for she is beginning to hear the rumbling of the storm that will shake, if not destroy her rotten old bulk from stem to stern. She little thought when hunting the Irish children from their homes and country, with her cruel and unjust laws, and her brutal and unfeeling execution of them, she was but placing them where they could one day furnish the means of redeeming their country and avenging her martyrs. She little thought that her extermination was but rejuvenation; and that the wild geese who crossed the Atlantic would one day return with the sinews of war, and the genius for conducting it, to enable their brothers at home to make the most heroic struggle that has been made since the days of Clontarf, and which they have since proved themselves capable of making on the battle-fields of Europe and America, when well equipped and well led. And then what a special dispensation of Providence there seems in affording a school for military training and experience in the late unhappy war. We all know how they have availed themselves of it. The Fenian Brotherhood means to avail themselves of them; and I know they are but too anxious to use their dearly-bought experience for the benefit and in the cause of their own cherished native land. If asked, "When can you be ready to go?" the answer invariably is, "In an hour, if necessary." Believe me, when the the blow is struck there will be no Ballingarys or Slievegamons. England will not this time meet a handful of undisciplined, unarmed men, led by a true-hearted, high-souled, self-sacrificing, but unfit man, poor Smith O'Brien. No, no; she will have to meet, meet—well, I won't say what, for it would be giving her information. She will see when the time comes. In the late American troubles England played her old game to divide and destroy. How ready she then was to use her power in the struggle, so as to enable the weaker to hold out against the stronger, until there would not be as much left of the national life as there was of the Kilkenny cats; not that she loved the South, but that she hated and feared them both. I wonder if she is as ready to take offence now; I rather think if Brother Jonathan should pull her nose, and squeeze it well in so doing, she would be disposed to look upon the act as a friendly intimation that it wanted blowing, and would blow it accordingly, to please her dear American cousin, for blood is thicker than water you know; and now that her fears induced her to claim kindred, we may expect to hear the whole relationship cast up, although a few months ago the Americans were nothing but uncivilized savages; but all this will be remembered for a final and grand reckoning. I hazard nothing in saying to-day, that nineteen-twentieths of the American people hate and despise England as thoroughly as ever the Irish did. The feelings engendered by the Revolution of 1776 were passing away; but the devilish perfidy and baseness of England in seeking to engulph the American ship, when struggling and straining in the tempestuous sea of a gigantic civil war, will never be forgotten while a plank of liberty remains in this republic, and an American citizen to stand by it. Now, fellow-countrymen, it is not reasonable to suppose that when the Irish Republic has her auxiliary bureaus of finance, of war and of the navy here, just as the South had in England, Nassau and Canada—which, by the way, we could make short work of if President Johnson thinks the Blue Noses would be worth the taking—and unless to deprive England of an ally and America of an enemy, I don't think them worth the having. Is it not a fair supposition that the Irish Republican Government will find as liberal friends among the Americans—not to mention the Irish-Americans—as the South found in Canada and England? I think the navy bureau alone will have its hands full in equipping cruisers like the *Florida*, the *Alabama*, the *Tennessee* and the *Stonewall*; the names will be different: we will have the *Robert Emmet*, the *Edward Fitzgerald*, the *Brothers Shears*, and the *Wolf Tone*. They will all be called after Irish martyrs, so that their names when dead will strike more terror into British hearts than even when living; for their blows will be aimed at the most vulnerable and vital part of Britain, her commerce. Of course, I expect that our practical common sense, President Andy Johnson will follow the example of her most ungracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and declare the Irish Republic a belligerent. English vessels of war will receive notice to quit American ports twenty-four hours after arrival, should they think it prudent to arrive here at all, lest their crews, many of whom are Irish, would forget to return; and if they are lucky enough to get off with their ships, I will guarantee them the most hearty groans and other expressions of tenderness that ever yet assailed the ears of British cut-throats. We will not ask any more partiality from the American Government, or from our American fellow-citizens, than England extended to the Southern people, who hooted the Prince of Wales in the streets of Richmond in 1860. And may God bless them for showing their contempt for the descendant of tyrants. I am told, on excellent authority, that he was greeted with music of melodious fish-horns lately on the banks of the Liffey. May God bless those fish-horns, too, and the lips that blew them. And though it may seem like profanation to ask such a thing for a tin trumpet, still, if they gave the first notes of the awakening sense of the Irish people, to their shame and national degradation, they deserve a blessing, and they have mine. Do you say Amen? Nearly seven hundred years ago the foot of the English invader first polluted the soil of Ireland, and since then what a history is here; who can read it without sorrowing over the divisions, the jealousies, the blindness of her chiefs? Who can study it without drawing wisdom, strength, and toleration from its pages and teachings? Pope Adrian, they say gave the English King permission to occupy and govern the country, on condition that the church received its revenue called Peter's Pence from the lands and tenements, but this is disputed, and I think with justice, for it seems impossible that the Pope could be so blind and duped, as to place the faithful children of the Irish Church in the political power of a reprobate and villian like Henry the II, the grandson of a bastard, the husband of a divorced strumpet, remarkable for her debaucheries, but who brought him one-fourth of France as a marriage portion, the seducer of his son's affianced bride, the murderer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas A'Becket, and the relentless enemy of Pope Alexander III.; it seems impossible, therefore, that the Pope could place the holy and enlightened ministers of the Irish Church and their flocks in the power of such a monster, though Pope Adrian, being an Englishman, and a subject of Henry, may have viewed it in a different light from Pope Lucius III., who positively refused to confirm or sanction Henry's usurpations. At all events, whether the Pope's bulls were forged or no, the church has paid dearly for it since—her lands confiscated, her monasteries in ruins, her temples desecrated, her priests hunted and prices set upon their heads like wolves or mad dogs; yet some of their successors of to-day seem strangely forgetful of the past and blind to the future; they appear to forget who stood by them in danger and sheltered them in distress, who fought for their faith and supported with a generous and open hand, out of scant means, the Soggarth* (priest) whom they loved and the friend whom they trusted.

"Loyal and brave to you,
Soggarth Aroon;*
Yet be no slave to you,
Soggarth Aroon.
Nor out of fear to you,
Stand up so near to you,
Och! out of fear to you,
Soggarth Aroon.

Why not her poorest man,
Soggarth Aroon,
Try and do all he can,
Soggarth Aroon,
Ireland's commands to fill,
Of his own heart and will,
Side by side with you still,
Soggarth Aroon?"

*Darling priest.

Some of them also seem to forget the race they sprung from, and the profession to which they belong. Called to look after our spiritual salvation, they assume a political protectorate unworthy of their descent, and inconsistent with their calling. Politics and religion are strange bed-fellows, and rest uneasily under one covering; the former is sure to have the whole of the blankets, while religion is left, neglected and forgotten, to shiver in the cold, if not positively kicked out of bed altogether. We know the Popes have been blamed for granting authority to Henry II. to annex Ireland to his dominions; but who is to blame for keeping Ireland subject to the British crown these seven hundred years? Is it the Pope's Bulls, which, at best, were but a mere pretext? And there were others beside; for instance, one Irish chief soliciting aid to destroy another. Is it those hybrid things, half men, half fiends, called Orangemen, children of the devil, spawn of hell, sent into this world to violate the laws of nature and of God, a disgrace to the age, their country and civilization?

"Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround their mothers, hourly conceived
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite
No her; for when they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
Her bowels their repast."

It is this faction of cowardly British Thugs, a mere handful, who would be crushed beneath the heels of an indignant people, like the worm that crawls, were they all that stood between slavery and freedom? Is this the faction that keeps Ireland annexed to England! Is it English soldiers or Englishmen? I say no! a thousand times, no! For, though these are auxiliaries, they could never keep a united Ireland, with all her natural advantages and brave sons, in chains and bondage. No! never, never! Who then holds Ireland for the English? I will tell you. It is the men who put themselves forward as leaders, and prove base and sell her, or cowardly and pusillanimous, refuse to adopt the only means that will break her chains and free her spirit and enterprise. It is the Judases, who would sell the Lord in his own temple, and who sell their country as Esau sold his birthright, who barter their manhood, if they ever had any, for a title, or semi or demi, or whatever you choose to call it, royal smile. Who have brought Ireland, with their damnable inventions, to what even they must acknowledge she is to-day, or soon will be, a land of beggars and snobs? It is they who have so long turned the minds, the energy, the generous and confiding nature of the Irish people into a foul stream. The pure waters that would irrigate the nation and nourish the buds of liberty and independence, have been corrupted with their doctrines, their selfishness and their beggarly arrogance, looking down upon poor men as the lower orders—God save the mark—who are charitably supposed to have no capabilities to direct and rule a nation, and only fit to be cajoled and humbugged, Sadliered and Keoghed, domineered over and betrayed, hunted or starved. Oh, my beautiful and insufferable snobs and toadies, your game is up; your tricks are known, and the people you have so long deceived will lay the corner-stone of a great and enduring nation, and will use no such bricks as you in the structure, until you are first purified in the fires which shall regenerate your native land. It is hard to speak thus of men of my own race and land. Would to God that I and every honest man were spared the recital. But I am here to utter the truth, and I will speak it; let others speak to please one side or the other, I raise my voice for Ireland and her cause to-day, and if I cannot give utterance to honest sentiments in public, I will nurse my contempt and derision in private, for the base tools who aspire only to betray. Yes, these pretended friends of Ireland have too long deceived the people, and betrayed their country; they have time and again depicted Ireland's wrongs and sufferings in true colors, and thundered forth their anathemas against British tyranny in forcible and seemingly sincere language, and then when a trusting and hopeful people looked to them for remedy, lo, and behold the panacea they recommend is a little office ointment rubbed on the heads of themselves and their friends; and although the foul rulers that were eating out the life of the nation, and beyond the healing power of all remedies, except that of the sword, these patriots asserted that the disease was not so bad as they at one time supposed, and that a tenant-right lotion, with some Maynooth and Queen's College tincture of gold, would restore the patient to perfect health again. Oh, most wicked and impotent conclusion, to think that a small fraction of the wealth which England is draining from your country year after year, and day after day, will, on being flung back to you as a favor, invigorate the exhausted resources of the nation. Oh, most farcical and impudent assertion, to say that the malignant cancer, which must be cut out altogether, root and branch, seed and nurture, if you would save the patient's life, will heal of its own accord, by applying a little pension salve, washed with a little No-Popery lotion, to prevent irritation. Is Parliamentary agitation, and such despicable juggling, going to give liberty or justice to Ireland, when to do so would be giving up a part of the very foundation upon which the British governmental structure is raised? Is the blood and treasure which Engand d[illegible] from Ireland, and which she requires to supply t[illegible]ain upon her own resources, so as to keep the [illegible] people from discontent and revolution, going to be relinquished through fear of big words and threatening speeches? Are any or all of these methods going to loosen the jaws of the hungry beast whose teeth have been sinking deeper and deeper into the very vitals of the nation, until now there remains but one sound artery through which the blood and hopes of our race flow pure and true—the Fenian Brotherhood? We are tired of shams, we are sick of cant, we stretch forth our arms across the Atlantic, and grasping a brother's hand of every creed, Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Jews, Turks, if there are such things in Ireland; aye, even those of repentant Orangemen, (for the Son of God forgave his murderers,) and swear, by the blood that has been shed, and the victims that have suffered; by the sacred dust in which the bones of her martyrs lie, dishonored and unavenged; by the millions of nameless dead, who from the first have suffered for her and nourished with their blood the soil they so fondly loved; by every hope that men can cherish and angels give. Ireland shall be free, and we must free her. You have begged long enough, you have prayed, you have fawned until you have made freemen all over the earth despise you; you have flattered until your sycophancy became disgusting to friend and foe alike; you have tried all these and failed, miserably failed, and now there is not a heart-throb left in the nation that you can revive with your drums and quack nostrums. Now, step aside and let the earnest sons of toil, the bone and sinew of the land, the true representatives of the men who fought at Limerick, Benburb and Fontenoy; let them see what they can do now. You have been tried in the balance and found wanting; we will step into the scales and be weighed; you have tried clods, we will try what virtue there is in rifles instead of Parliamentary protests. We will try powder and ball; the sword shall now be the arbiter of her destinies and her children, and may God defend the right. If we fail once with honor in a noble fight, try again and again; blood must wash out what blood and crime have stained. I would not destroy the life of a fly without a necessity; neither would I sacrifice the life of a human being without an adequate cause; but brave men are not afraid to die, and what holier cause did ever man fight for than freedom? What death more glorious than that of the patriot-soldier who dies for his country and his race?

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die".

I have seen more sickening sights that any beheld on the battle-field; the ghastly skeletons of what were once God's creatures, fair and comely, and strong, shriveled into skin and bone from starvation, and piled in heaps, with a little straw for a shroud, waited to be pitched into a common hole, "unwept, unhonored and unsung;" this was death—this was murder. To be sure there was no blood spilled, for the gaunt demon of hunger consumed it before he destroyed the victim immolated on the altar of British law. There was no flesh mangled, unless what the rats or the starving infant eat from its mother's breast. There was no property destroyed or taken, for they died on the roadside, eating grass or roots, unable or unwilling to touch the turnips that grew so tempting inside the hedge, although I knew of one case where a poor starving wretch was sentenced to imprisonment for three months for eating them out of the vessel that the gentleman's cows were feeding from; and yet good men, honorable men, representative men, say "Peace, peace," when there is no peace; they say, "All is well," when all is ill, and blaspheme God's holy name by attributing to His will the work of their own hands and that of their accomplices.

Other addresses were made, for which we have no room, but with the inspiring music of the band and the intensity of Irish enthusiasm in behalf of the ould country, a scene of much excitement ensued and a general refreshing season was enjoyed.

The bust of Gen. Corcoran, which on former occasions has served its turn, was raffled for.

This is the first really great demonstration on the part of the Fenians in this city. Whether it precedes others more significant, as some say, we know not. As a pic-nic, it was a great success, and forms No. 2 in the grand trio comprising the Saengerfest of last week, the Fenian of yesterday, and the Catholic gathering on the 15th of August. Occasional showers of rain drove the people into the hotel, where ample accommodations were sorely tried by the pressure. At one time matters looked squally inside as well as out, but the good sense of the State Centre prevented a row, and beyond the wailings of a few damp babies, nothing unpleasant marred the scene.

Whether the result pecuniarily was great or not, we are not informed; but as there were at least 30,000 people there, the receipts must have been large. A great gathering of people obeyed the call of the leaders of the movement. They were favored by the skies and by the sun, the day was perfect, the woods gorgeously carpeted with green, the arrangements excellent, and the entire affair, so far as the attendance was concerned, a decided success.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Alleged Navy-yard Frauds.—The examination in the case of John Maxon, John R. Marsden, Wm. McDermott and Francis Riley, charged with manufacturing articles for their own personal use in the Navy-yard, was continued before the United States Commissioner yesterday. Edwin S. DeLuce, the Chief-Engineer of the yard, testified to the knowledge of a bookcase which was concealed in the pattern-shop. It was detained in witness' private office for some time, when it was given to the Master Cooper, for whom it was made, and was now in his office. John Van Dorn, draughtsman, testified that an order for a mahogany bookcase was given for his office, and it was now there. After this witness' testimony, the case was adjourned till this morning.

Highway Robbers Arrested.—Two young fellows, named James Morse and Bernard Wiley, were arrested on Monday night by Sergt. Mathews and Officer Scott, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, for knocking down and robbing a gentleman named Thomas Bird, aged 74 years, while walking along Third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on the afternoon previous. They asked him the time, and, pulling out his watch, they grabbed it, and knocked him down at the same time. He had only five cents in change about his person, which was taken. A bunch of keys was left in his possession. Mr. Bird was badly injured. The accused were locked up, and will be held for examination. The stolen watch was found in Wiley's possession.

The Superintendents of the Poor.—An investigation has been commenced before a committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors into the circumstances connected with the award of the contract for furnishing the Almshouse with flour. Samuel Burling & Co. testify that they were the lowest bidders, and that the contract was given to James Corboy notwithstanding. Considerable evidence was taken, in which it is shown that Burling's figures were the lowest. The amount to be supplied was 3,178 barrels. The investigation will be continued on Thursday next.

The Late Father Taylor.—Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, the oldest Chaplain in the United States navy, died at the residence of Mr. John Rankin, in this city, on Monday. He was in the 64th year of his age. The last service he performed was on the flagship *Hartford*, under Admiral Farragut. The funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The Board of Aldermen.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen adjourned on Monday night for the season. They will reassemble on the second Monday in September. Meantime the city offices will be closed at 12 M. each day, except the Tax Collector's office, which will be kept open until 3 o'clock P. M.

Williamsburgh.

Death of an Old Steamboat Pilot.—Mr. John Hutchins, a well-known resident of Williamsburgh, died, yesterday morning, of disease of the heart, at his residence in South Second-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, at the age of 83 years. The deceased was born in Newcastle, Westchester County, in the year 1783, and at the age of 13 years he had the honor of acting as steersman for the first steamboat ever made in the United States, which was constructed by John Fitch, and sailed on "Collect Pond," the site of what is now occupied by the Tombs, in New-York. Mr. Hutchins for the past fifty years had been connected with the Methodist church, and was also chaplain of Hyatt Lodge of Freemasons, and was supposed to be the oldest Freemason in the United States.

A Safe Drilled and Robbed by Burglars.—The counting-room of Hamilton's mill, Flushing, L. I., was recently entered by burglars, who opened the safe by the drilling process and obtained gold and silver to the amount of $90. They had previously entered Welsh's blacksmith's shop and obtained tools for the purpose. They left some of their implements behind them, and did not disturb any of the valuable papers in the safe.

A Monument for the Heroic Dead.—The ladies of Flushing, L. I., have determined to erect a magnificent monument in the village to those of their relatives and friends who have died upon the battlefield during the recent war. A large sum of money has already been raised, and several fairs will be held to augment the amount.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	143⅞	100 Erie Railway....s3	89⅛
5,000 do	143⅞	200 do	89⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	24⅞	300 do	89¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	94¼	500 do	89⅛
50 do	94⅜	500 do....s3	89⅛
1100 Reading R.	104	1100 do....s3	89⅜
900 do....b3	104	800 do	89⅜
200 do....s3	104	100 do....s30	88⅞
100 Cleve. & Pitts	68½	100 do	89⅞
400 Chic. & R. I.	107	100 Hud. Riv. R....s3	109⅞
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	61⅛		

[Advertisement.]

Mosquito Nets and Patent Portable Canopies. G. L. & J. B. Kelty, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

Ladies' Summer Gaiters, $1 a Pair.—Cantrell is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Persia	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
Monterey	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 1	New-York	California.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, per steamer *Persia*, via Liverpool, close to-day, at 7 A. M.; via Quebec, per steamer *North American*, close to-day, at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Columbia*, close to-morrow, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mississippi, for New-Orleans—Gen. W. T. Clark, Capt. Robert F. Mullen, A. D. C., G. P. Barker and wife, C. B. Sabin, D. J. Baldwin, Capt. Rosenthall, Peter S. Clark, Lieut. W. A. Gill, Andrew Parker, Boston; Wm. P. Lake, Connecticut; Lieut. Levi Ludden, J. M. Beterson, T. Willman, A. Yondorf, C. Yondorf, W. T. Moore, Mrs. J. Sharp, Major E. P. Farr, C. Haywood, H. H. Stoddard, L. Valade, Mrs. Ella White, Felix Saron, Ferdinand Yonsuff, France; W. L. Truewit, J. F. Clark, Lieut. George Gladwin, Peter Simpson, Lieut. E. Tillotson, Surgeon A. W. Merrill, W. D. Henderson, W. S. Rollins, A. P. Gold, Martin Fay, James O'Brien, George Liehfeld, George Voygle, James P. Burdick, Morris O'Neil, James B. Smithers, Georgetown; John P. Thompson, W. T. Curling, T. Bouvet, Lieut. N. N. Davenport, Thomas English, Henry Boyle, Geo. Webber, Louis Sharman, Philadelphia; Eugene Duraland, Max Loo; Julian Kaiser, J. L. Kaiser, Lieut. J. S. Sebring, Joseph McIntyre.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—Mrs. E. D. Eustace, Miss S. Liegler, Mrs. E. W. Charles, J. King, D. R. Williams, S. A. Wilson, M. B. Wilbur and lady, H. Jager, J. Hardman, A. J. Salinas, Mrs. T. J. Morse, Mrs. Frank Kean, S. S. Fraser, J. M. Clarke, T. Steele, C. B. Fowle, J. M. Fuller, S. T. Barton, B. Foley and lady, F. J. Shaffer, A. J. Moses, W. C. Jones, S. Z. Pitcher and lady, B. R. Rivardau and lady, Wm. Hilton, N. W. Morgan, G. Little, J. B. Bee, C. B. Stebbins, W. F. Allen, A. Zoller, F. Christman, A. Seckendorf, F. Kressel, O. Schweitzer, Mrs. J. B. Bee, Mrs. Pyatt, Miss Pyatt, W. J. Magrath, H. T. Peake, Capt. James Hooper, T. A. Levy, W. Wagner, A. Doblin, Miss Eliza Gloze, Mrs. E. E. Kingsley, F. G. De Fontaine, E. Elias, W. Abbott, T. J. Jeffries, Dr. Ed. Barry, W. Lawton, J. N. Harrison, Mrs. Wayne, J. C. H. Cluson, L. Chapin, J. S. Budd, Dr. F. Flemming, F. Roessler, G. S. Bryan, D. Jennings, and 33 in the steerage.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C.—A. R. Calgrove, E. Ellingham, James Nixon, E. W. Gould, W. W. Smith, W. W. Nichols and lady, George Pierson, J. M. Leland, J. B. Butcher, J. J. Schillinger, W. H. Atwood, J. Bateman, M. A. Day, lady, child and 2 servants, W. N. Ormsbee and lady, Justin Justin Parks, W. Sultzer, W. B. Black, J. Codmer, D. W. Curtis, J. W. Clark, E. Ochille, J. Mercer, W. Patton, J. A. Stanfield, T. E. Faust, M. Sanger, W. Smith, James Tounsley, John Doran, and others.

In steamship Euterpe, from Wilmington, N. C.—H. S. Parsons, Blumenthal, Mrs. O'Reilly, daughter and servant, C. L. Jones, wife and servant, Geo. F. Hesp, wife and child, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mrs. H. B. Eiler and daughter, W. Burkimer, wife and 3 children, Alva Smith, C. D. Grant, J. Myers, J. M. Robinson, J. Building, Robert McKenzie, A. Peacock, E. L. Hays, J. E. Atkinson, Mrs. Maho, Capt. E. C. Manning.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—J. Reed, wife and child, G. W. Graham and wife, C. Burroughs and wife, L. Davis and wife, Mrs. Bogard and child, Mrs. W. S. Poor, Mrs. Machim, Mrs. Hallam, C. B. Poor, J. W. Smith, D. J. Green, C. Graham, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. E. H. Lawier, Mrs. A. Adolerp, A. E. Edwards, J. Collins, J. A. Thompson, W. Goodalen, Miss F. A. Studley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 50 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon sets... 9 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 09 | Gov. Island.10 58 | Hell Gate...12 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Atlanta, Williams, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Frank, Shropshire, Philadelphia, Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ships Sandusky, Linekin, Bic, St. Lawrence River, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Guides, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Henry, Blair, Cadiz and a market, C. A. Robert.

Brigs Albatross, (Br.,) Partridge, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Sitka, Brown, Lingan, F. Talbot & Co.; Henry & Louisa, Potter, Port-au-Prince, A. Becker & Co.

Schooners J. Truman, Henderson, Philadelphia, Ferguson & Wood; Deliverance, Cobb, Bangor, A. H. Ladd & Co.; Milton, Raymond, Boston; Union, Brower, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Exemplar, (Br.,) Davison, Hautsport, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Prince Consort, (Br.,) Gilbert, Kingston, Jam., H. De Cordova & Co.; Sinaloa, Kilton, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Caspian, Holmes, Boston; J. F. Carver, Rumrell, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Rosalie, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince, J. Douglass.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Thomas A. Scott, De Hart commanding, New-Orleans 8 ds., to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 20, off Key West, passed ship Glad Tidings, bound W.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldredge, Wilmington, N. C., 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. T. Livingston & Co.

Steamship Vera Cruz, Gregory, Vera Cruz July 14, via Sisal 16th, and Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

Steamship Granada, Baxter, Charleston 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 24th, off Hatteras, passed steamship Connecticut, bound S.

Steamship Metis, Gale, New-Orleans 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Penobscot, Benham, Key West 7 ds.

Steamship Doris, Kelsey, New-Orleans 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Carolina, Phillips, Beaufort, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Pocahontas, Brown, Pensacola July 15, via Port Royal 21st, to master.

Steamer Patapsco, Neff, New-Orleans 6½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. R. Bacon.

Steamer Adele, Hennessey, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Elvira Owens, (of Bath, Me.,) Oliver, Newcastle Eng., 49 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Ship Young America, Cummings, Manila April 16, with sugar and hemp to R. L. Taylor. Passed Java Head May 18, Cape of Good Hope June 10, crossed the equator July 2. Took a pilot off Barnegat July 23; up to that time has been 65 ds. and 12 hours from Java Head.

Bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bahr, Cronstadt 60 ds., with old junk, etc., to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Margaret, (of Halifax,) Fanning, St. John, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Tangier, Smith, Bangor 11 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Sparkling Sea, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bowden, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Thayer & Seargent.

Brig Harvest Queen, Peniston, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, with mdse. to Middleton & Co.

Brig Cosmos, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Humacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Samuel G. Adams, (of Philadelphia,) Barrett, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to master. July 24, off Barnegat, passed bark Thomas, for New-York.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lauty, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to George F. Peniston.

Brig Chesapeake, Newhull, Newburgh, for Kitery Navy-yard.

Schr. Nautilus, Davis, Bathurst, W. C. A., 31 ds., with peanuts to D. R. B. Upton. Had light winds the entire passage, and has not reefed sale. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Minerva, Dissoway, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton, etc., to A. Balis & Sons.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, rice, etc., to N L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Daniels, Norfolk 21 ds., with water melons to J. Dudley.

Schr. Magnet, Sanborn, Musquash 12 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Amanda, Lambert, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Willow, McFaddin, Lubec 7 ds., with herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Murphy, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Young Teaser, Norton, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Bassett & Nickerson.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laconia, Proctor, Saco 12 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Mindoro, Higgins, —— 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. M. A. Hildreth, Cleveland, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harney, Greenport, for Washington.

Schr. George Washington, Pendleton, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Charger, Mahon, Coldspring, for Albany.
Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Barlow, Middletown.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, ——, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Alexander Henderson, Burgess, Norwich.
Schr. Empire, Hopkins, Rockland.
Schr. Angeline, Hicks, Rockland, with granite.
Schr. B. F. Brainard, Skinner, Portsmouth, with stone.
Schr. Uncas, Purse, New-London.
Schr. Maria Whitney, Snow, Rockland.
Schr. C. F. Beebe, Beebe, New-London.
Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Grey, Boston.
Schr. E. Bird, Robbins, Newport.
Schr. Eagle, Harnley, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Honest Abe, Coleman, Boston.
Schr. Avail, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. H. Lyman, Saunders, New-Haven.
Schr. Canneaut, Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Hayden, Essex.
Schr. E. Sawyer, Hall, Machias 11 ds., with lath.
Schr. Tryall, Hall, New-Bedford.
Schr. Nautilus, Pillsbury, Vinalhaven, with stone.
Schr. J. C. Waldron, Keene, Taunton.
Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Wentward, New-Haven.
Schr. Glenwood, Mills, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Westport.
Schr. John Langley, Langley, New-Haven.
Sloop Pointer, Nickels, Providence, to L. Kenny & Co.
WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool June 9, to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Schr. July 4, from Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Echo—brig, from Baltimore for Matanzas, July 18, lat. 30, lon. 71.

Greyhound—bark, 40 ds. from the coast of Africa for ——, July 17, lat. 29 03, lon. 65 22.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., July 13, brig Coronella, for New-York in 2 days.

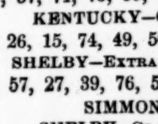
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 449, July 25, 1865.
50, 37, 74, 75, 59, 16, 23, 73, 39, 57, 2, 53, 20.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 450, July 25, 1865.
16, 26, 15, 74, 49, 50, 72, 46, 27, 31, 53, 39, 21.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 349, July 25, 1865.
65, 57, 27, 39, 76, 56, 45, 31, 37, 14, 12, 6, 26.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—Class No. 350, July 25, 1865.
58, 42, 11, 3, 44, 28, 53, 67, 49, 6, 18, 34, 76.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

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JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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CANCER.

WHAT IS CANCER?

IS CANCER HEREDITARY?

WHEN CANCER IS CURABLE.

WHEN CANCER IS INCURABLE.

WHAT WILL CURE CANCER.

Why the Old Allopathic Mode of Treatment Has and Must Always Fail to Cure Cancer.

THE KNIFE WILL NOT CURE CANCER.

SYMPTOMS OF CANCER.

THE DANGER OF NEGLECTING CANCER.

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.
Late Professor of Surgery, also of Theory and Practice, in the Eclectic Medical Colleges of Memphis, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHAT IS CANCER?

1. I Assert that Cancer is Primarily a Local Disease.

2. That Cancer is a zoophite—a living animal—which from its first inception subsists as a parasite upon the system.

IS CANCER HEREDITARY? IT IS NOT.

WHEN CANCER IS CURABLE.

1. I assert that up to the period of its development, when Cancer takes on the condition of ulceration and absorption, it is always curable by the method of treatment discovered and originated by me, and which, so far as I could do so, I have imparted to all my classes, while occupying the chairs of Surgery and Theory and Practice in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College during a number of years past.

2. That up to the time when softening ulceration and absorption commence, microscopists have never, in a single instance, been able to find the element of cancerous growth in the blood.

WHEN CANCER IS INCURABLE.

1. I assert that microscopists have invariably found the elements of cancerous disease in the blood after softening, ulceration and absorption of the *fatally poisonous* matter into the system has fairly commenced.

2. That it is only when cancer reaches this stage that it takes on the condition of a constitutional disease, and may very soon become incurable.

3. That cancer sometimes remains in a latent condition, softening and ulcerating internally Such very rare cases are beyond the reach of curative means.

WHAT WILL CURE CANCER.

1. I assert that cancer, in its primary stage, can only be *radically* cured by the application of remedial agents to the parts affected, at the base of the disease.

2. THAT BY MY METHOD OF TREATMENT I HAVE NEVER FAILED TO CURE A SINGLE ONE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES WHICH I HAVE PRONOUNCED CURABLE, AND HAVE TREATED DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

FOR THE CURE OF CANCER I RELY EXCLUSIVELY UPON MEDICINE THAT NOT ONLY REMOVE THE DISEASE QUICKLY, BUT ERADICATE THE CAUSE THAT PRODUCES IT, WITHOUT DANGER, PAIN, OR INFLAMMATION.

WHY THE OLD ALLOPATHIC MODE OF TREATMENT HAS AND MUST ALWAYS FAIL TO CURE THIS TERRIBLE DISEASE.

1. I assert that the want of a proper knowledge of the pathology and treatment of cancer is the sole reason why its cure has been an impossibility to the physicians and surgeons of the allopathic school in all time past, and this is the fault of the illiberal spirit which governs the entire machinery of this class of medical schools, and the plan of instruction which prevails in them. If old school physicians wish to be up with the times, and desire to cure cancer and secure the greatest success in general practice, they MUST adopt the sounder teachings and safer and more effective remedies of the eclectic school of medicine.

The Knife Will Not Cure Cancer.

1. I assert that the knife *is* and ever has been the final sole resource of the practitioners of the allopathic school of medicine in the treatment of cancer; and in their hands it has never yet cured a single case of this terrible disease, as is authenticated by the records of the great cancer hospital of London. Many thousands of cases have been treated annually in this institution, without a single permanent, radical cure being effected.

2. THAT THE KNIFE NEVER DID AND NEVER CAN CURE REAL CANCER; IT IS ONLY USEFUL FOR REMOVING THE DISEASED MASS PREPARATORY TO THE APPLICATION OF THE PROPER REMEDIES TO RADICALLY EXTIRPATE THE DISEASE, TOGETHER WITH THE CAUSE THAT PRODUCES IT, WHICH MY REMEDIES AND METHOD WILL INVARIABLY ACCOMPLISH, WHEN INTELLIGENTLY APPLIED.

3. Finally, I assert that the use of the knife alone for the cure of cancer is advocated only by those who advocate the theory that cancer is in all cases a constitutional disease—a position which, if sound, would justify the use of the knife for the removal of fever, or any of the forms of constitutional disease.

SYMPTOMS OF CANCER.

Cancer in its First Stages—A scirrhous, or cancerous tumor, usually commences in a round and hard tumor or lump, and in a short time is the subject of occasional fits of severe lancinating or burning pain.

The disease often remains latent for a length of time, but then it begins to enlarge, and becomes more painful, and extends through the surrounding parts, and at length, suppuration being formed, it breaks and becomes an open cancer. This ulcer enlarges in every direction, with thick, uneven, or jagged edges, sometimes inverted, and at other times everted, presenting an ash-colored and eating surface. The discharge is thin, offensive and irritating, with a burning sensation.

Cancer in the Breast generally commences as a small movable lump or swelling in some part of the breast. At first it is neither tender or painful. However, after a few weeks, months, and in some cases years, it is subject to paroxysms of darting or lancinating pain. The pain increases from time to time, and frequently extends to the lower point of the shoulder-blade; sometimes about this stage of the disease, the arm is entirely useless—the nipple frequently becomes retracted, exuding a thin, bloody discharge.

After a time, the tumor adheres to the skin and the parts beneath it, so as to become fixed and immovable; then it ulcerates and forms an open cancer. The movable lump or tumor, the lancinating pain, the retracted nipple, are never failing symptoms of Cancer in the Breast.

Every person laboring under the above symptoms, may at once know their real condition.

THE DANGER OF NEGLECTING CANCER.

I was consulted by a lady in June. I found in the right breast, under the skin, a small tumor or lump, not as large as a common pea, perfectly moveable—no redness or tenderness.

I advised the treatment. She declined. In September she called again. Then the disease had assumed a constitutional nature—one so much so, that it was impossible to relieve her, and death followed in less than three months. At the time she first visited me, it could have been cured in a few days. Every person who has any of the symptoms of cancer should attend to the case at once, and in no case pinch or press the tumor with the hand. Use no stimulating applications. Cold water or ice in a bladder, applied to the part, will retard its growth; and this is the only means that will do so short OF MY TREATMENT FOR A RADICAL CURE.

ALL CASES OF CANCER MUST BE TREATED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S MEDICAL OFFICE for the treatment of SURGICAL DISEASES, CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, CATARACT, CALCULUS, DISEASES OF THE BONES, ULCERS of every description, TUMORS, every form of DISEASE OF THE EYE, BRONCHIAL AND CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, POLYPUS, (nasal and uterine,) STRICTURE of every variety, etc., BY HIS IMPROVED METHOD OF PRACTICE, is at No. 22 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH-AV. and BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Hours for office consultation from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

N. B.—Patients out of the city desiring advice, may address Dr. Robert S. Newton as above by letter.